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SECOND EDITION.

Beecher's Statement.

Circumstantial Explanation of the Letters.

INSIDE HISTORY OF THE GREAT SCANDAL.

The Pastor and His Susceptible Pupil.

HIS VERSION OF THEIR INTIMATE RELATIONS.

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He Withholds the Original Documents and Gives No Oral Testimony.

Beecher's Statement.

NEW YORK, August 13, 1874.

Gentlemen of the Committee:—In a statement addressed to the public on the 22d of July last, I gave an explicit, comprehensive and solemn denial to the charges made by Theodore Tilton against me. That denial I now repeat and reaffirm. I also stated in that communication that I should appear before your Committee with a more detailed statement and explanation of the facts in the case.

Four years ago, Theodore Tilton fell from one of the proudest editorial chairs in America, where he represented the cause of religion, humanity and patriotism, and in a few months thereafter became the associate and representative of Victoria Woodhull and the friend of her strange cause. By his follies he was bankrupt in reputation, in occupation and in resources. The interior history, of which I am now to give a brief outline, is the history of his attempts to so employ me as to reinstate him in business, restore his reputation and place him again upon the eminence from which he had fallen. It is a sad history to the full meaning of which I have but recently awakened. Entangled in a wilderness of complications, I followed, until lately, a false theory and delusive hope; believing that the friend who assured me of his determination and ability to control the passionate vagaries of Mr. Tilton, to restore his household, to rebuild his fortunes and to vindicate me would be equal to that promise. His self-confessed failure has made clear to me, what for a long time I did not suspect, the real motive of Mr. Tilton.

My narration does not represent a single standpoint only. As regards my opinion of Theodore Tilton, it begins at my cordial intimacy with him in his earlier career; shows my lamentation and sorrowful (but hopeful) affection for him during the period of his initial wandering from truth and virtue; it describes my repentance over the evils befalling him, of which I was made to believe myself the cause; my persevering and finally despairing efforts to save him and his family by any sacrifice of myself not absolutely dishonorable; and my growing conviction that his perpetual follies and blunders rendered his recovery impossible. I can now see that he is, and has been from the beginning of this difficulty, a selfish and reckless schemer, pursuing a plan of mingled greed and hatred, and weaving about me a network of suspicions, misunderstandings, plots and lies to which my own innocent words and acts—nay, even my thoughts of kindness towards him—have been made to contribute. These successive views of him must be kept in view to explain my course through the last four years.

That I was blind so long as to the real motive of intrigue going on around me, was due partly to my own overwhelming public engagements, partly to my complete surrender of this affair and all papers and questions connected with it into the hands of Mr. Moulton, who was intensively confident that he could manage it successfully. I suffered much, but I inquired little. Mr. Moulton was chary to me of Mr. Tilton's confidences to him, reporting to me occasionally, in a general way, Mr. Tilton's words and outbreaks of passion, only as elements of the trouble which he was able to control, and as additional proofs of the wisdom of leaving it to him. His comment on the situation seemed to me at the time complete, immersed as I was in incessant cares and duties, and only too glad to be relieved from considering the details of the wretched complications, the origin and the fact of which remain, in spite of all friendly intervention, a perpetual burden to my soul. I would not read in the papers about it. I would not talk about it. I made Moulton, for a long period, my confidant and my only channel of information. From time to time suspicions were aroused in me by indications that Mr. Tilton was acting the part of an enemy, but the suspicions were rapidly allayed by his own behavior toward me in other moods and by assurances of Mr. Moulton, who ascribed the circumstances to misunderstanding or malice on the part of others.

It is plain to me now, that it was not until Tilton had fallen into disgrace and lost his salary, that he thought it necessary to assail me with the charges which he pretended to have had in mind for six months. The domestic offense which he alleged was very quickly and easily put aside, but yet in such a way as to keep my feelings stirred up, in order that I might, through my friends be used to extract from Mr. Bowen seven thousand dollars, the amount of a claim in dispute between them. The check for that sum in hand, Mr. Tilton signed an agreement of peace and concord, not drawn by me, but accepted by me as sincere. The *Golden Age* had been started; he had the capital to carry it on for a while; he was sure that he was to head a great social revolution; with returning prosperity he had apparently no griefs which could not be covered by his signature to the articles of peace; yet the changes in that covenant, made by him before signing it and represented to me as necessary merely to relieve him from the imputation of having originated and circulated certain old and shameless slanders about me, were really made, as now appears, to leave him free for future operations upon me and against me. So long as he was, or thought he was, on the road to a new success, his conduct toward me was as friendly as he knew how to make it. His assumption of superiority, of magnanimity, and his patronizing manner, were trifles at which I could afford to smile, and which I bore with the greater humility, since I still retained the profound impression made upon me, as explained in the following narrative, that I had been a cause of overwhelming disaster to him, and that his complete restoration to public standing and household happiness was a reparation justly required of me and the only one which I could make. But, with a peculiar genius for blunders, he fell almost at every step into new complications and difficulties, and in every such instance it was his policy to bring coercion to bear upon my honor, my conscience and my affections for the purpose of procuring his extrication at my expense.

Theodore Tilton knew me well. He has said again and again to his friends, that if they wished to gain any influence over me they must work upon the sympathetic side of my nature. To this he has addressed himself steadily for four years, using as a lever, without scruple, my attachment to my friends, to to my family, to his own household and even my old affection for himself.

Not blind to his faults but determined to look upon him as favorably and hopefully as possible, and ignorant of his deeper malice, I labored earnestly, even desperately for his salvation. For four years I have been trying to feed the insatiable egotism, to make the man as great as he conceived himself to be, to restore to prosperity and public confidence one who, in the midst of my efforts in his behalf, patronized disreputable people and doctrines, refused when I besought him to separate himself from them, and ascribed to my agency the increasing ruin which he was persistently bringing upon himself and which I was doing my utmost to avert. As it was, to do anything for such a man, I might as well have tried to fill a seive with water. In the latter stages of the history, he actually incited and created difficulties, apparently with no other purpose than to drive me to fresh exertions. I refused to indorse his wild views and associates. The best I could do was to speak well of him, mention those good qualities and abilities which I still believe him to possess in his higher moods and keeping silence concerning the evil things which I was assured and believed had been greatly exaggerated by public report. I could not think him so bad as my friends did. I trusted to the germs of good which I thought still lived in him, to Mr. Moulton's apparent power over him and to the power of my persistent self-sacrifice.

Mr. Moulton came to me first as the schoolmate and friend of Mr. Tilton, determined to reinstate him (I always suspected), without regard to my interests; but on further acquaintance with me, undertook and promised to serve his friend without doing wrong to me. He said he saw clearly how this was to be done so as to restore peace and harmony to Mr. Tilton's home and bring a happy end of all misunderstanding. Many things which he counseled I absolutely refused, but I never doubted his professed friendship for me after a friendship had grown up between us, and whatever he wished me do I did, unless it seemed to me wrong. My confidence in him was the only element that seemed secure in this confusion of tormenting perplexities. To him I wrote freely in this troublous time, while I felt that secret machinations were going on around me and echos of the vilest slanders concerning me were heard in unexpected quarters. When some of my near relations were set against me and the tattle of a crowd of maliceous women, hostile to me on other grounds, was borne to my ears; when I had lost the last remnant of faith in Theodore or hope for him; when I heard with unspeakable remorse that everything I had done to stay his destruction had made matters worse, and that my attempt to keep him from a public trial, involving such a flow of scandal as has now been let loose, had been used by him to bring up new troubles; that his unhappy wife was, under his dictation, signing papers and recantations and I know not what; that, in short, everything was breaking up, and the destruction from which I had sought to save the family was likely to be emptied on other families—the Church—the community—with infinite horrors of woe for me; that my own innocence was buried under heaps and heaps of rubbish, and nobody but my professed friend (if even he) could save us. To his assurances that he could still do so, I gave at least so much faith as to maintain under these terrible trials the silence which he enjoined. Not until Mr. Tilton, having attempted through Frank Carpenter to raise money from my friends, openly assailed me in a letter to Dr. Bacon, did I break that silence, save by a simple denial of the slanderous rumors against me a year before. When, on the appearance of the first open attack from Mr. Tilton, I immediately—without consulting Moulton—called for a thorough investigation with a Committee of my Church. I am not responsible for the delay, the publicity or the details of that investigation. All the harm which I have so long dreaded and have so earnestly striven to avoid, has come to pass. I could not further prevent it without a full surrender of honor and truth. The time has arrived when I can freely speak in vindication of myself. I labor under great disadvantages in making a statement. My memory of states of mind is clear and tenacious—better than my memory of dates and details. During four troubled years, in all of which I have been singularly burdened with public labor; having established and conducted the *Christian Union*, delivered courses of lectures, preaching before the Theological Seminary of Yale College, written the Life of Christ, delivered each winter lyceum lectures in all the North and West; all these duties, with the care of a great church and also outlying schools and chapels, and the miscellaneous business which falls on a clergyman, more than upon any other public man, I have left in regard, and now, with the necessity of explaining actions and letters, resulting from complex influences apparent at the time, I find myself in a position where I know my innocence without being able to prove it with detailed explanations.

I am one upon whom trouble works inwardly, making me outwardly silent but reverberating in the chambers of my soul, and when at length I do speak it is a pent up flood, and pours out without measure or moderation. I inherit a tendency to sadness—the remains in me of positive hypochondria in my father and grand father—and in certain moods of reaction the world becomes black, and I see very despairingly that if I were in such mood to speak as I feel, I should give false colors and exaggerated proportions to everything. This manifestation is in such contrast to the hopefulness and courage which I experienced in ordinary times, that none but those intimate with me would suspect me—so full of overflowing spirit and eager gladsomeness—to have within me a care or gloom. Some of my letters to Mr. Moulton reflect this morbid feeling. He understood it, and at times earnestly reproved me for indulging it.

With this preliminary review I proceed to my narrative. Mr. Tilton was first known to me as a reporter of my sermons. He was then a youth, just from school, and working on the *Observer*, and from this paper he passed to the *Independent*, and became a great favorite with Mr. Bowen. When, about 1861, Drs. Bacon, Storrs and Thompson resigned their places, I became editor of the *Independent*, to which I had been from its start a contributor. One of the inducements held out to me was that Mr. Tilton should be my assistant and relieve me from routine office work. In this relation I became very much attached to him. We used to stroll to galleries and printshops and dine often together. His mind was opening freshly, and with enthusiasm upon all questions. I used to pour out my ideas of civil affairs, public policy, religion and philanthropy. Of this he has often spoken with grateful appreciation and mourned, at a later day, over its cessation. August was my vacation month, but my family repaired to my farm in June and July and remained there during September and October. My labors confining me to the city, I took my meals in the family of friends, and from year to year I became so familiar with their children and houses that I went in and out daily, almost, as in my own house. Mr. Tilton often alluded to this habit, and urged me to do the same by his house. He would often speak in extravagant terms of his wife's esteem and affection for me. After I began to visit his house he sought to make it attractive. He urged me to bring my papers down there and use his study to do my writing in, as it was not plasant to write in the office of the *Independent*.

When I went to England, in 1863, Mr. Tilton took temporary charge of the *Independent*. On my return I paved the way for him to take sole charge of it, my name remaining for a year and then he becoming the responsible editor. Friendly relations continued until 1866, when violent assaults made upon me by Tilton in the *Independent*, on account of my Cleveland letter and the temporary discontinuation of the publication of my sermons in that paper, broke off my connection with it. Although Mr. Tilton and I remained personally on good terms, yet there was a coolness between us in all matters of politics. Our social matters were very kindly, and as late as 1868–9, at his request I sat to Page some fifty times for a portrait. It was here that I first met and talked with Moulton, whose wife was a member of my Church, though he was not a member nor even a regular attendant.

During this period I never received from Mr. Tilton or any member of his family the slightest hint that there was any dissatisfaction with my familiar relations to his household. As late, I think, as the winter of 1869, when going upon an extended lecturing tour, he said: "I wish you would look in often and see that Libby is not lonesome or does not want anything," or words to that effect. Never by sign or word, did Mr. Tilton complain of my visits in his family until after he began to fear that the *Independent* would be taken from him; nor did he break into violence until on the eve of dispossession from both the papers, the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*, owned by Bowen. During these years of intimacy in Tilton's family I was trusted as a father or elder brother. Children were born; children died; they learned to love me and frolic with me as if I was one of themselves. I love them, and I had for Mrs. Tilton a true and honest regard. She seemed to me an affectionate mother, a devoted wife, looking up to her husband as one far above the common race of men, turning to me with artless familiarity and with entire confidence. Childish, inoffensive, she was childlike in nature, and I would as soon have misconceived the confidence of the little girls as the unstudied affection which she showed me. Delicate in health, with a self-cheerful air she was boundless in her sympathy for those in trouble, and labored beyond her strength for the poor. She had the charge, one time, of the married women's class at the Bethel mission school, and they perfectly worshipped her there. I gave Mrs. Tilton copies of my books when published. I sometimes sent down from the farm flowers to be distributed among a dozen or more families, and she occasionally showed them. The only present of value I ever gave her, was on my return from Europe, in 1863, when I distributed souveniers of my journey to some fifty or more persons, and to her I gave a single brooch of little intrinsic value. So far from supposing that my presence and influence were alienating Mrs. Tilton from her family relations, I thought, on the contrary that it was giving her strength and encouraging her to hold fast upon a man evidently sliding into dangerous associations and liable to be immersed in unexampled self conceit. I regarded Mr. Tilton as in a very critical period of his life, and used to think it fortunate he had good home influences about him.

During the late years of our friendship, Mrs. Tilton spoke very mournfully to me about the tendency of her husband to great laxity of doctrine in religion and morals. She gave me to understand that he denied the divinity of Christ, the inspiration of the Scriptures and most of the articles of orthodox faith, while his views as to the sanctity of marriage relations were undergoing constant change in the direction of free love. In the latter part of July, 1870, Mrs. Tilton was sick, and at her request I visited her. She seemed much depressed, but gave me no hint of any trouble having reference to me. I cheered her as best I could, and prayed with her just before leaving. This was our last interview before the trouble broke out in the family. I describe it, because it was the last and its character has a bearing upon a latter part of my story. Concerning all my other visits, it is sufficient to say, that *at no interview which ever took place between Mrs. Tilton and myself did anything occur which might not have occurred with perfect propriety between a brother and sister, between a father and child, or between a man of honor and the wife of his dearest friend*; nor did anything ever happen which she or I sought to conceal from her husband.

Some years before any open trouble between Mr. Tilton and myself, his doctrines, as set forth in the leaders of the *Independent*, aroused a storm of indignation among representative Congregationalists in the West, and as the paper was still very largely supposed to be my organ, I was written to on the subject. In reply, I indignantly disclaimed all responsibility for the views expressed by Tilton. My brother Edward, then living in Illinois, was prominent in the remonstrances addressed to Bowen concerning the course of his paper under Mr. Tilton's management. It was understood that Bowen agreed, in consequence of the proceedings arising out of this remonstrance to remove Tilton or suppress his peculiar views; but instead of that, Theodore seemed firmer in the saddle than before, and his loose notions of marriage and divorce began to be shadowed editorially. This led to the starting of the *Advance* in Chicago to supercede the *Independent* in the Northwest, and Mr. Bowen was made to feel that Tilton's management was seriously injuring the business, and Tilton may have felt that his position was being undermined by opponents of his views, with whom he subsequently pretended to believe I was in league. Vague intimations of his "feeling hard" towards me, I ascribed to this misconstruction. I had really taken no step to harm him.

After Mr. Tilton's return from the West, in December, 1870, a young girl whom Mrs. Tilton had taken into the family, educated and treated like an own child (her testimony, I understand, is before the Committee), was sent to me with an urgent request that I would visit Mrs. Tilton at her mother's. She said that Mrs. Tilton had left her home and gone to her mother's in consequence of the ill treatment of her husband. She then gave an account of what she had seen, of cruelty and abuse on the part of the husband that shocked me, and yet more when with downcast look she said that Mr. Tilton had visited her chamber in the night and sought her consent to his wishes. I immediately visited Mrs. Tilton, at her mother's, and received an account of her home life and of the despotism of her husband and of the management of a woman whom he had made housekeeper, which seems like a nightmare dream. The question was, whether she should go back or separate forever from her husband. I asked permission to bring my wife to see them, whose judgment in all domestic relations I thought better than my own, and accordingly a second visit was made. The result of the interview was that my wife was extremely indignant toward Mr. Tilton, and declared that no consideration on earth would induce her to remain an hour with a man who had treated her with an hundredth part of such insult and cruelty. I felt as strongly as she did, but hesitated, as I always do, at giving advice in favor of a separation. It was agreed that my wife should give her final advice at another visit. The next day, when ready to go, she wished a final word, but there was company and the children were present, and so I wrote on a scrap of paper, "I incline to think that your view is right, and that a separation and a settlement of support will be wisest, and that in his present desperate state her presence near him is far more likely to produce hatred than her absence." Mrs. Tilton did not tell me my presence had anything to do with this trouble, nor did she let me know that, in the July previous, he had extorted from her a confession of excessive affection for me.

On the evening of December 27th, 1870, Mr. Bowen, on his way home, called at my house and handed me a letter from Mr. Tilton. It was, as nearly as I can remember, in the following terms:

"*Henry Ward Beecher*—For reasons which you explicitly know, and which I forbear to state, I demand that you withdraw from the pulpit and quit Brooklyn as a residence.
"[Signed] THEODORE TILTON."

I read it over twice and turned to Bowen and said: "This man is crazy. This is sheer insanity," and other like words. Mr. Bowen professed to be ignorant of the contents, and I handed him the letter to read. We at once fell into conversation about Mr. Tilton. He gave me some account of the reasons why he had reduced him from the editorship of the *Independent*, to the subordinate position of contributor. viz., that Mr. Tilton's religious and social views were ruining the paper; but he said that as soon as it was known that he had so far broken with Tilton, there came pouring in upon him so many stories of Mr. Tilton's private life and habits, that he was overwhelmed and that he was now considering whether he could consistently retain him on the Brooklyn *Union* or as chief contributor to the *Independent*. He narrated the story of the affair at Winstead, Connecticut, some like stories from the Northwest and the charges brought against Tilton in his own office. Without doubt he believed these allegations, and so did I. The other facts, previously stated to me, seemed a full corroboration. We conversed for some time. Mr. Bowen wishing my opinion, it was frankly given. I did not see how he could maintain former relations with Tilton. The substance of the full conversation, was that Tilton's inordinate vanity, his fatal facility for blundering—for which he had genius—and his ostentatious independence in his own opinions and general impracticableness would keep the *Union* at disagreement with the political party for whose service it was published, and now, added to all the revelations of these promiscuous immoralities, would make his connection with either paper fatal to its interests. I spoke strongly and emphatically under the great provocation of his threatening to me and the revelation I had just had concerning his domestic affairs. Mr. Bowen derided the letter of Tilton's which he had brought to me, and said earnestly that if trouble came of it I might rely on his friendship. I learned afterwards, in the further quarrel ending in Tilton's peremptory expulsion from Bowen's service, that this conversation was told to Mr. Tilton. I believe that Bowen had an interview and received some further information about Mr. Tilton from my wife, to whom I had referred him.

Although I have no doubt that Mr. Tilton would have lost his place at any rate, I have also no doubt that my influence was decisive and precipitated his final overthrow. When I came to think it all over, I felt very unhappy at the contemplation of Mr. Tilton's impending disaster. I had loved him much, and at one time he resembled a son to me. My influence had come just at the time of his first unfolding and had much to do with his early development. I had aided externally to bring him before the public. We had been together in the great controversies of the day until, afterwards, our social intercourse had been intimate. It is true that his nature always exaggerated his own excellence. When he was but a boy he looked up to me with affectionate admiration; after some years he felt himself my equal and was very companionable, and when he had outgrown me and reached the position of the first man of the age he still was kind and patronizing. I had always smiled at these weaknesses of vanity and had believed that a large experience, with some knocks among strong men and by sorrows that temper the soul, he would yet fulfill a useful and brilliant career. But now all looks dark. He was to be cast forth from his eminent position and his affairs did not promise that sympathy and strength which make one's house, as mine has been in times of adversity, a refuge from the storm and a tower of defense, besides a generous suffering I should have had a selfish reason for such, if I had dreamed that I was about to become the instrument by which Mr. Tilton meant to fight his way back to the prosperity which he had forfeited. It now appears, that on the 29th of December, 1870, Mr. Tilton, having learned that I had replied to his threatening letter by expressing such an opinion of him as to set Mr. Bowen finally against him, and bring him face to face with immediate ruin, extorted from his wife (then suffering from a severe illness) a document incriminating me, and prepared an elaborate attack upon me. On Tuesday evening, December, 1870, about 7 o'clock, Francis D. Moulton called at my house and with intense earnestness said: "I wish you to go with me to see Mr. Tilton." I replied that I could not then, as I was going to my prayer-meeting. With the most positive manner he said: "Yo must go. Somebody else will take care of the meeting." I went with him, not knowing what trouble had agitated him, but vaguely thinking that I might now learn the solution of the recent threatening letter. On the way I asked what was the reason of this visit, to which he replied that Mr. Tilton would inform me, or words to that effect. On entering his house, Mr. Moulton locked the door, saying something about not being interrupted. He requested me to enter into the first chamber over the parlor. I was under the impression that Mr. Tilton was going to pour out on me his anger for colleaguing with Bowen and for the advice of separation given to his wife. I wished Mr. Moulton to be with me as a witness, but he insisted that I should go by myself. Mr. Tilton received me coldly, but calmly. After a word or two, standing in front of me with a memorandum in his hand, he began an oration, how that in an unfriendly spirit, I had sought his downfall, had spread injurious rumors about him, was using my place and influence to undermine him, had advised Mr. Bowen to dismiss him, and much more I cannot recall. He then declared that I had injured him in his family relations, had joined with his mother-in-law in producing discord in his house, had advised a separation, had alienated his wife's affections from him, had led her to love me more than any living being; had corrupted her moral nature and taught her to be insincere, lying and hypocritical, and by charging that I had made wicked proposals to her. Until he reached this, I had listened with some contempt, under the impression that he was attempting to bully me; but with the last charge he produced a paper purporting to be a certified statement of a previous confession made to him by his wife of her love for me, and that I had made proposals to her of an improper nature. He said that this confession had been made to him in July—six months previous—that his sense of honor and affection would not permit any such document to remain in existence, that he had burned the original and should now destroy the only copy, and he then tore the paper into small pieces.

If I had been shocked at such a statement, I was absolutely thunderstruck when he closed the interview by requesting me to repair at once to his house (where, he said, Elizabeth was waiting for me) and learn from her lips the truth of his stories in so far as they concerned her. This fell like a thunderbolt on me. Could it be possible that his wife, whom I had regarded as the type of moral goodness, should have made such false and atrocious statements? And yet, if she had not, how would he dare to send me to her for the confirmation of his charges? I went forth like a sleep-walker, while clouds were flying in the sky. There had been a snow storm which was breaking away; the winds were out and whistling through the leafless trees; but all this was peace compared to my mood within.

I believe that Moulton went with me to the door of Tilton's house. The house keeper—the same woman of whom Mrs. Tilton had complained—seemed to have been instructed by him, for she evidently expected me and showed me at once up to Mrs. Tilton's room. Mrs. Tilton lay upon her bed, white as marble, with closed eyes, as in a trance, and with her hands upon her bosom, palm to palm, like one in prayer. As I look back upon it, the picture is like some forms carved in marble that I had seen upon monuments in Europe. She made no motion and he gave no sign of recognition of my presence. I sat down near her and said: "Elizabeth, Theodore has been making very serious charges against me and sends me to you for confirmation." She made no reply or sign, yet it was plain that she was conscious and listening. I repeated some of his statements—that I had brought discord to the family, had alienated her from him, had sought to break up the family and usurped his influence—and then, as well as I could, I added that he said that I made improper suggestions to her and that she had admitted this fact to him last July. I said: "Elizabeth, have you made such statements to him?" She made no answer. I repeated the question. Tears ran down her cheeks and she very slightly bowed her head in acquiescence. I said: "You cannot mean that you have stated all that he has charged?" She opened her eyes and began in a slow and feeble way to explain how sick she had been, how wearied out with importunity, that he had confessed his own alien loves and said that he could not bear to think that she was better than he, that she might win him to reformation if she would confess that she had loved me more than him, and that they would repent and go on with future concord. I cannot give her language but only the tenor of her representations. I received them impatiently. I spoke to her in the strongest language of her course. I said to her: "Have I ever made any improper advances to you?" She said, "No." Then I asked, "Why did you say so to your husband?" She seemed greatly depressed. "My friend (by that designation she almost always called me), I am sorry, but I could not help it. What can I do?" I told her she could state in writing what she had now told me. She beckoned for her writing materials, which I handed her from her secretary standing near by, and she sat up in bed and wrote a brief counterstatement.

In a sort of postscript she denied explicitly that I had ever offered any improper solicitation to her. That being the only charge made against me by Mr. Tilton or sustained by the statement about a confession which he had read to me, I dreamed of no worse charge at that time. That was horrible enough. The mere thought that he could make it and could have extorted any evidence on which to base it, was enough to take away my senses. Neither my consciousness of its utter falsehood nor Mrs. Tilton's retraction of her part in it could remove the shock from my heart. Indeed, her admission to me that she had stated, under any circumstance, to her husband so wicked a falsehood, was the crowning blow of all. It seemed to me, if she was going to die, that her mind was overthrown and that I was in some dreadful way mixed up in it and might be left by her death with this terrible accusation hanging over me. I returned like one in a dream to Mr. Moulton's house, where I said very little and soon went home.

It has been said that I confessed guilt and expressed remorse. This is utterly false. Is it likely that, with Mrs. Tilton retraction in my pocket, I should have thus stultified myself? On the next day, at evening, Mr. Moulton called at my house and came up into my bedroom. He said that Mrs. Tilton, on her husband's return to her after our interview, had informed her—what she had done, and that I had her retraction. Moulton expostulated with me, said that the retraction, under the circumstances, would not mend matters but only awaken fresh discord between husband and wife and do great injury to Mrs. Tilton, without helping me. Mrs. Tilton, he said, had already recanted in writing the retraction made to me, and of course there might be no end to such contradictions. Meanwhile, Tilton had destroyed his wife's first letter, acknowledging the confession, and Mr. Moulton claimed that I had taken a mean advantage and made a dishonorable use of Theodore's request that I should visit her, in obtaining from her a written contradiction to a document not in existence. He said that all difficulties could be settled without any such papers, and that I ought to give it up. He was under great excitement. He made no *verbal* threats, but he opened his overcoat and, with some impatient remarks, showed a pistol, which afterward he took out and laid on the bureau, near which he stood. I gave the paper to her and, after a few moments' talk, he left.

Within a day or two after this, Mr. Moulton made me the third visit, and this time we repaired to my study in the third story in my house. Before speaking of this interview, it is right that I should allude to the suffering through which I had gone during the previous day, the cause of which was the strange change in Mrs. Tilton. Nothing had seemed to me more certain, during all my acquaintance with her, than that she was singularly simple, truthful and honorable. Deceit seemed absolutely foreign to her nature, and yet she had stated to her husband those strange and awful falsehoods. She had not, when daily I called and prayed with her, given me the slightest hint—I will not say of such accusations, but even that there was any serious family difficulty. She had suddenly, in December, called me and my wife to a consultation concerning a possible separation from her husband, still leaving me ignorant that she had put into his hands such a weapon against me. I was bewildered with a double consciousness of a saintly woman committing a very needless treachery to her friend and pastor. My distress was boundless. I did not for a moment feel, however, that she was not to blame—worthy, as would ordinarily be thought, but supposed that she had been overborne by weakness and shattered in mind until she scarcely knew what she did, and was no longer responsible for her acts. My soul went out to her in pity. I blamed myself for want of prudence and foresight, for I thought all this had been the result of her undue affection for me. I had a profound feeling that I would bear any blame and take any punishment if that poor child could only emerge from this cloud and be put back into the happiness from which I had been, as I thought, if not the cause, the occasion of withdrawing her. If my own daughter had been in a similar case, my grief at her calamity could scarcely have been greater. Moreover, from the anger and fury of Mr. Tilton I apprehended that this charge made by him, and supported by the accusation of his wife, was to be at once and publicly passed against me, and if it was, I had nothing but my simple word of denial to interpose against it. In my then morbid condition of mind, I thought that this charge, although entirely untrue, might result in great disaster, if not in absolute ruin. The great interests which were entirely dependent upon me, the Church which I had built up, the book which I was writing, my own immediate family; my brother's name now engaged in the ministry; my sister's—the name which I had hoped might live after me, and be in some slight degree a source of strength and encouragement to those who should succeed me; and above all, the cause for which I had devoted my life seemed imperilled. It seemed to me that my life work was to end abruptly, and in disaster. My earnest desire to avoid a public accusation, and the evils which must necessarily flow from it, and which now have resulted from it, has been one of the leading motives that must explain my action during these four years with reference to this matter.

It was in such a sore and distressing condition that Mr. Moulton found me. His manner was kind and conciliatory. He seemed, however, to be convinced that I had been seeking Tilton's downfall, that I had leagued with Mr. Bowen against him, and that I had, by my advice, come near destroying his family. I did not need any argument or persuasion to induce me to do and say anything which would remedy the injury of which I then believed I had certainly been the occasion, if not the active cause. But Moulton urged that, having wronged Tilton so, the wrong meant his means of support suddenly taken away—his reputation—his family destroyed—and that I had done it. He assured me, of his own knowledge, that the stories which I had heard of Mr. Tilton's impurities of life, and which I had believed and repeated to Bowen, were all false, and that Tilton had always been faithful to his wife. I was persecuted into the belief of what he said, and felt convicted of slander in its meanest form. He drew the picture of Tilton wronged in reputation, in position, in purse, shattered in his family, where he would otherwise have found a refuge, and at the same time looking upon me out of his deep distress, while I was abounding in friends, most popular and with ample means. He drew that picture—my prosperity overflowing and abounding, and Tilton's utter degradation. I was most intensely excited. Indeed, I felt that my mind was in danger of giving way. I walked up and down the room, pouring forth my heart in the most unrestrained grief and bitterness of self-accusations, telling what my ideas were of the obligations of friendship and of the sacredness of the household denying, however, an intentional wrong; seeing that if I had been the cause, however, remotely, of that which I then held, I never could have forgiven myself, and heaping all the blame on my head, the case as it then appeared to my eyes was strongly against me. My old and fellow-worker had been dispossessed of his eminent place and influence, and I had counseled it; his family had well nigh been broken up, and I had advised it: his wife had been long sick and broken in heart and body, and I (as I fully believed I had been) the cause of all the wreck by continuing that blind heedlessness and friendship which had beguiled her heart and head, had raised her husband into a fury of jealousy, although not caused by any intentional act of mine, and should I coldly defend myself? Should I pour indignation upon this lady? Should I hold her up to contempt, as having thrust her affections upon me unsought? Should I tread upon this man and this household in their great adversity.

I gave vent to my feelings without measure. I disclaimed, with great earnestness, any intent to harm Theodore in his home or his business, and with inexplicable sorrow, I both blamed and defended Mrs. Tilton in one breath.

Mr. Moulton was apparently affected by my soliloquy—for it was that rather than a conversation. He said that if Tilton could really be persuaded of the friendliness of my feelings towards him, he was sure that there would be no trouble in procuring a reconciliation. I gave him leave to state to Theodore my feelings. He proposed that I should write a letter. I declined, but said that he could report our interview. He then prepared to make a memorandum of the talk, and sat down at my table and took down, as I supposed, a condensed report of my talk; for I went on still pouring out my wounded feelings over this great desolation in Tilton's family. It was not a dictation of sentence after sentence—he a mere amanuensis and I composing for him—Mr. Moulton was putting into his own shape parts of that which I was saying in my own manner, with profuse explanations. This paper of Mr. Moulton's was a mere memorandum of the points to be used by him in setting forth my feelings. That it contains matter and points derived from me, is without doubt; but they were put into sentences by him, and expressed as he understood them—not as my words, but as hints of my figures and letters to be used by him in conversing with Tilton. He did not read the paper to me, nor did I read it, nor have I ever seen it or heard it read that I remember, until the publication of Tilton's recent documents. And now, reading it, I see in it thoughts that point to the matter of my discourse; but it is not my paper, nor are those my sentences, nor is it a correct report of what I said. It is a mere string of hints, hastily made by an unpractised writer as helps to his memory in representing to Tilton how I felt towards his family. If more than this be claimed; if it be set forth as in any proper sense my letter, I then disown it and denounce it. Some of its sentences, and particularly that in which I am made to say that I had obtained Mrs. Tilton's forgiveness, I never could have said even in substance. I had not obtained nor asked any forgiveness from her, and nobody pretended that I had done so. Neither could I ever have said that I humbled myself before Tilton, as before God, except in the sense that both to God and to the man I thought I had deeply injured I humbled myself, as I certainly did.

But it is useless to analyze a paper prepared as this was. The remainder of my plain statement concerning it will be its best comment. This document was written upon three separate half sheets of large letter paper. After it was finished, Moulton asked me if I would sign it. I said, No, it was not my letter. He replied that it would have more weight if I would, in some way, indicate that he was authorized to explain my sentiments. I took my pen, and, at some distance below the writing and upon the lower margin, I indicated that I had committed the document in trust to Moulton, and I signed the line thus written by me. A few words more as to its future fate: Mr. Moulton, of his own accord, said that after using it he would, in two or three days, bring the memorandum back to me, and he cautioned me about disclosing in anyway that there was a difficulty between Mr. Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton to have it known that I had quarreled with him; as well as to me, to have rumors set afloat. I did not trouble myself about it until more than a year afterward, when Tilton began to write up his case (of which hereafter), and was looking up documents. I wondered what was in the old memorandum, and desired to see it for greater certainty. So, one day, I suddenly asked Moulton for that memorandum, and said: "You promised to return it to me." He seemed confused for a moment, and said: "Did I?" "Certainly," I answered. He replied that the paper had been destroyed. During the next two years, in various conversations, of his own accord he spoke of it as destroyed. I had never authorized the destruction of this paper, but I was not allowed to know that the document was in existence until a distinguished editor in New York, within a few weeks past, assured me that Mr. Moulton had shown him the original and that he had examined my signature to be sure of its genuiness. I know that there was a copy of it since this statement was in preparation. While I reject this memorandum as my work or an accurate condensation of my statement it does undoubtedly correctly represent that I was in profound sorrow and that I blamed myself with great severity for the disasters of Tilton's family. I had not then the light that I now have. There was much then that weighed heavily upon my heart and conscience which now weighs only on my heart. I had not the light which analyses and disseminates things. By one blow there opened before me a revelation full of anguish; an agonized family whose inmates had been my friends greatly beloved; the husband ruined in worldly prospects; the household crumbling to pieces; the woman by long sickness and suffering either corrupted to deceit, as her husband alleged, or so broken in mind as to be irresponsible; and, either way, it was her enthusiasm for her pastor, as I was made to believe, that was the germ and the beginning of the trouble. It was for me to have forestalled and prevented that mischief. My age and experience in the world should have put me more on my guard. I could not at that time tell what was true and what was not true of all the considerations urged upon me by Tilton and Moulton. There was a grief before me in which lay those who had been warm friends, and they alleged that I had helped to plung them therein. That seemed enough to fill my soul with sorrow and anguish. No mother who has lost a child but will understand the wild self-accusation that grief produced against all reason, blaming herself for what she neglected to do, and charging upon herself—her neglect or heedlessness—the death of the child; while, ordinarily everyone knows that she had worn herself out with her assiduities.

Soon after this, I met Mr. Tilton at Moulton's house. Either Moulton was sick or was very late in rising, for he was in bed. The subject of my feelings and conduct toward Tilton was introduced. I made a statement of the motives under which I had acted in counseling Bowen, of my feelings in regard to Tilton's family, disclaiming with horror the thought of wrong and expressing a desire to do whatever lay in human power to remedy any evil I had occasioned and to reunite his family. Tilton was silent and sullen. He played the part of an injured man, but Moulton said to Tilton with intense emphasis: "That is all that a gentleman can say, and you ought to accept it as our honorable basis of reconciliation." This he repeated two or three times, and Tilton's countenance cheered up under Moulton's strong talk. We shook hands and parted in a friendly way.

Not very long afterwards Tilton asked me to his house, and said that he should be glad to have the good old times renewed. I do not remember whether I ever took a meal after that under his roof, but I certainly was invited by him to renew my visits as formerly. I never resumed my intimacy with the family, but once or twice I went there soon after my reconciliation with Tilton, and at his request. I particularly remember a scene which took place at his house when he talked about his wife and me in a very gracious mood. He began by mourning his sorrows; he was very desolate; the future seemed quite dark. After impressing us with his great patience, he grew generous, praised me to his wife, saying that I had taken upon myself all the blame of past troubles and had honorably exculpated her, and telling me that his wife likewise had behaved very magnanimously, had blamed herself and declared that I was blameless, and he closed his homily with increasing hope and cheer, saying that deep as was his misery he did not know but that it would work out in the future a more cheerful home than any he had before. I restrained my smiles at the absurdity of the thing, well content to have it evaporate so and even thinking he was generous in his way. This seemed to me the end of the trouble. With a sensitive and honorable man, who had no ulterior designs to accomplish, it would have been a burial of the difficulty. I supposed Tilton had given up the idea of intentional wrong on my part and forgiven my unintentional wrong. I plainly understand, now, what I did not then suspect—that my trouble of mind was to be kept alive and nourished so that I might be used to act on my friend in securing from Bowen the money which Tilton claimed to be due as compensation for his expulsion from the two newspapers. Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton both strove to obliterate from my mind all belief in the rumors that had been circulated about Tilton. There was much going on in silencing, explanations, arranging, etc., that I did not understand then as now; but of one thing I was convinced, viz: that Tilton had the highest sense of marital purity, and that he never strayed from the path of virtue, which preservation he owed (as he told me; in a narative of his life) to a very solemn scene with his father, who, on the eve of his leaving home, pointed out to him the nature of amorous temptation and the snares and evils to be dreaded from unlawful practices. He declared that he had always been kept spotless by the memory of that scene. I was glad to believe it true, and felt how hard it was that he should be made to suffer by evil and slanderous foes. I could not explain some testimony which had been laid before me, but I said: "There is undoubtedly some misunderstanding, and if I knew the whole I should find Theodore, though with obvious faults, at heart sound and good." These views I often expressed to intimate friends in spite of their manifest incredulity and what, in the light of facts, I must now call their well-deserved ridicule.

Moulton lost no occasion of presenting to me the kindest view of Tilton's character and conduct. On the other hand, he complained that Mrs. Tilton did not trust her husband or him and did not assist him in his effort to help Theodore. I knew that she distrusted Moulton, and felt bitterly hurt by the treatment of her husband. I was urged to use my influence with her, to inspire confidence in Moulton and to lead her to take a kinder view of Theodore. Accordingly, at the instance of Mr. Moulton, three letters were written on the same day, February 17, 1871, on one common purpose to be shown to Mrs. Tilton and to reconcile her to her husband; and my letter to her of that date was designed to effect the further or collateral purpose of giving her confidence in Mr. Moulton. This will be obvious from the reading of the letters. The following is the full text of the letters of that date from a copy verified by one of your Committee, for I have not to this hour been permitted to see the originals, either of them or of any other papers which I had deposited with Moulton for safe keeping:

[These letters have already been published.]

I have no recollection of seeing or having read the letter of Mr. Tilton of the same date. In my letter to Mrs. Tilton I alluded to the fact that I did not expect, when I saw her last, to be alive many days. That statement stands connected with a series of symptoms which I first experienced in 1856. I went through the Fremont campaign, speaking in the open air three hours at a time, three days in a week. On reviewing my literary labors I felt I must have given way. I very seriously thought that I was going to have apoplexy, or paralysis or something of the kind. On two or three occasions, while preaching, I should have fallen in the pulpit if I had not held on to the table. Very often I came near falling in the streets. During the last fifteen years I have gone into the pulpit I suppose one hundred times with a very strong impression that I should never come out of it alive. I have preached more sermons than any human being would believe, when I felt all the while that whatever I had got to say to my people I must say then or I never would have another chance to use it. If I had consulted a physician, his first advice would have been "You must stop work;" but I was in such a situation that I could not stop work. I read the best medical books on the symptoms of nervous prostration and overwork and paralysis, and formed my own judgment of my case. The three points I marked were: I must have good digestion, good sleep and I must go on working. These three things were to be reconciled, and in regard to my diet and stimulants and medicines, I made the most thorough and searching trial, and as the result managed my body so that I could get the most work out of it without essentially impairing it. If I had said a word about this to my family, it would have brought such distress and anxiety on the part of my wife as I could not bear. I have for many years so steadily taxed my mind to the utmost, that there have been periods when I could not afford to have people express even sympathy with me. To have my wife or friends anxious about it and showing it to me, whould be just the drop too much. In 1863 I came again into the same condition, just before going to England, and it was one of these reasons why I was wishing to go. The war was at its heighth; I carried my country in my heart. I had the *Independent* in charge and was working, preaching and lecturing continually. I knew I was likely to be prostrated again. In December, 1870, the sudden shock of these troubles brought on again these symptoms in a more violent form. I was very much depressed in mind, and all the more because it was one of those things that I could not say anything about. I was silent with everybody. During the last four years these symptoms had been repeatedly brought on by my intense work, carried forward on the underlying basis of so much sorrow and trouble. My friends will bear witness, that in the pulpit I have very frequently alluded to my expectation of sudden death. I feel that I have more than once already been near a stroke that would have killed or paralyzed me, and I carry with me now, as I have so often carried in years before this trouble began, the daily thought of death as a door which might open for me at any moment, out of all cares and labors into welcome rest.

During the whole of the year 1871 I was kept in a state of suspense and doubt, not only as to the future of the family for the reunion and happiness of which I had striven so earnestly, but as to the degree to which I might be personally subject to attack and misconstruction and the trouble be brought into the church and magnified by publicity. The officers of the church sought to investigate Mr. Tilton's religious views and moral conduct, and on the latter part I had been deceived into the belief that he was not in fault. As to the religious views I still hoped for a change for the better. As it was proposed to drop him from the list of members for non-attendance and as he asserted to me his withdrawal this might have been done; but his wife still attended Church and hoped for his restoration. I recollect having with him a conversation which he dimly intimated to me that he thought it not unlikely he might go back into his old position. He seemed to be in a mood to regret the past, and so when I was urged by the Examining Committee to take some steps, I said I was not without hopes that by patience and kindness Tilton would come back into his old church, work and be one of us again. I therefore delayed a decision upon this point for a long time. Many of our members were anxious and impatient, and there were many tokens of trouble from this quarter.

Meanwhile, one wing of the Female Suffrage party had got hold of the story in a distorted and exaggerated form, such as had never been intimated to me by Mr. Tilton or his friends. I did not then suspect what I now know—that these atrociously false rumors originated with Mr. Tilton himself. I only saw evil growing instead of diminishing, and perceived that I was pledged to silence and therefore could not speak in my own defense. Some one was forever persevering in falsehood growing continually in dimension, and these difficulties were immensely increased by the affiliation of Mr. Tilton with the Woodhull clique. In May, 1871, Mrs. Woodhull advocated a forthcoming article, shadowing an announcement of trouble in Mr. Tilton's family, but without using names.

It was delayed, ostensibly by Tilton's influence with Mrs. Woodhull, until November, 1872. During this suspension of her publication she became the heroine of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton. She was made welcome to both houses with the toleration, but not the cordial consent, of their wives. I heard the most extravagant eulogies on her. She was represented as a genius and reared among rude influences, but only needed to be surrounded by refined society to show a noble and commanding nature. I did not know much about her, and though my impressions were unfavorable, her real character was not then really known to the world.

I met her three times. At the first interview she was gracious, at the second she was cold and haughty, but at the third she was angry and threatening; for I had peremptorily refused to preside at the lecture she was about to give at Steinway Hall. The most strenuous efforts had been made by both Tilton and Moulton to induce me to preside at this lecture, and to identify myself publicly with Mrs. Woodhull. It was represented to me that I need not, in so doing, expressly give assent to her doctrines, especially with regard to the marriage relation, upon which point she was beginning to be more explicit in opposition to the views which I, in common with all Christian men entertained; but it was plausibly urged that I could preside at the lecture and introduce her upon the simple ground of advocating free speech and liberty of debate. But, as I understood that she was about to avow doctrines which I abhor, I would not be induced by this plausible argument to give her public countenance, and after continuing to urge up to the very day of the meeting, without any distinct threats, but with the obvious intimation that my personal safety would be better secured by taking his advice, Mr. Tilton himself went over to New York and presided at the meeting, where Mrs. Woodhull gave vent, as I understand, for the first time in public, to the full exposition of her free love doctrines. The very thought that I should have been asked under any circumstances and upon any excuse to preside or be present at such a meeting, was inexpressibly galling to me, whatever my astonishment might have been, the motive of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton in asking such a thing. I had not at the time as clear a perception of it as I now have. The request was, nevertheless, a humiliating one. At about the same time, I found that the circle of which Mrs. Woodhull formed a part was the center of loathsome scandals, organized, classified and perpetuated with a greedy and unclean appetite for everything that was foul and vile. I would not associate with these people, yet Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton had some strange theory concerning the management of this particular affair, which always made it, in their judgment, necessary for them to maintain friendly relations with a group of human hyenas. From this circle, and from Mr. Tilton's intimate association with it, some rumors and suspicions arose among my own congregation, which led them to persevere with questions and to originate investigations, especially into the affairs of Mr. Tilton, from whom alone, as they generally believed, the rumors against me originated. In this way constantly assured by Mr. Moulton that they were mistaken, and yet their zeal in my behalf made them impatient of my silence and anxious to deal in a summary manner with Mr. Tilton. Had I allowed them to do this, it was obvious that Mr. Tilton would have been greatly enraged, that all his former unjust suspicions of me would have been confirmed, and that he would have had every motive which was necessary to induce him to break up the peace between us, and to make such a public attack upon me as he has finally made. But one thing was constant and apparent. When Theodore, by lecturing or otherwise, was prosperous, he was very genial and affectionate to me; whenever he met rebuffs and was in pecuniary trouble, he scowled threateningly upon me as the author of his troubles; and Moulton himself seemed, at times, to accuse me of indifference to Tilton's misfortunes.

It was in the midst of complications like these, it may be, that a part of these events happened. Shortly afterward, in a thoroughly worried and depressed mood, discouraged by the apparent helplessness of extricating Tilton from his difficulties or of saving his family from the blight which he has since fastened upon it with even more destructive effect upon its members than I then feared, I wrote a letter to Moulton, of which Tilton has given extracts even more wickedly garbled than his other quotations; for he has represented two extracts from this letter as constituting parts of two separate letters and has artfully given the impression that they were written on or after June, 1873, whereas this letter was dated February 5, 1872. He further says that this letter was written for the purpose of being shown to him. I had no idea of such a thing being done, as the letter shows plainly enough on its face, and did not authorize any such use of that letter, which was supposed by me to be written and received in the most sacred confidence. This letter was as follows: [I am now informed that an inspection of the original would doubtless refresh my memory concerning the circumstances, but this Mr. Moulton denies to me.] The letter of Mrs. Tilton, which is here partly quoted, is as follows:

"TUESDAY.—I leave for the West Monday next. How glad I was to learn you were your own self Sunday morning. Theodore's mind has been hard toward you of late, and I think he proposes an interview with you by word or note before leaving home. If so, be not cast down. I bear this almost always, but the God in whom we trust will deliver us all safely. I know you do and are willing abundantly to help him, and I also know your embarrassments. I anticipate my Western trip, where I may be alone with him exceedingly."

I now come in my narrative to give an account of the origin of the somewhat famous tripartite agreement. Shortly after the foregoing letter was written, Tilton returned to the city thoroughly discouraged with the result of his lecturing tour. The *Golden Age*, which had then been established for about twelve months, had not succeeded, and was understood to be losing money. His pecuniary obligations were pressing, and although his claim against Bowen for violating his two contracts, had a year previously been put under the exclusive control of Moulton, with a view of settlement. It had not as yet been affected, but about this time Mr. Moulton, who was sick, sent for me and showed me a galley proof of an article prepared by Mr. Tilton for the *Golden Age*, and which has since been published in the Brooklyn papers, in which he embodied a copy of a letter written by him to Mr. Bowen, dated January 1, 1871, in which he charged Bowen with making scandalous accusations against my moral character. This was the first time that I had ever seen these charges, and I had never heard of them, except by mere rumor, Mr. Bowen never having at anytime said a word to me on the subject. I was amazed at the proposed publication. I did not then understand the real object of giving circulation to such slanders. My first impression was that Mr. Tilton designed, under cover of an attack upon me in the name of another, to open the way for the publication of his own pretended personal grievances. I protested against the publication in the strongest terms, and was informed that it was not intended as a hostile act to myself, but to Mr. Bowen. I did not any the less insist upon my protest against this publication. On its being shown to Mr. Bowen, he was thoroughly alarmed, and speedily consented to the appointment of arbitrators to bring about an amicable settlement. The result of this proceeding was that Mr. Bowen paid Tilton over seven thousand dollars and that a written agreement was entered into by Bowen, Tilton and myself of amnesty, concord and future peace. It was agreed that the offensive article, the publication of which had produced such an effect upon Mr. Bowen and secured a happy settlement, should be destroyed without seeing the light. It was an act of treachery, peculiarly base, that this article was permitted to get into hands which would insure its publication, and that it was published. I was assured that every vestige of it had been destroyed, nor until a comparatively recent period did I understand how Mr. Tilton secured its publication without seeming to be himself responsible for the deed. Finally, after attempting to obtain money both from myself and my wife as the price of its suppression, the Woodhull women published their version of the Tilton scandal in November of 1872. The details given by them were so minute, though so distorted that suspicion was universally directed toward Mr. Tilton as the real author of this, which he so justly calls "a wicked and horrible scandal," though it is not a whit more horrible than that which he has now fattened and not half so wicked, because these abandoned women did not have personal knowledge of the falsity of their story, as Mr. Tilton has of his.

To rid himself of this incubus, Mr. Tilton drew up a voluminous paper, called a true statement, but which was familiarly called "Tilton's case." I had some knowledge of its composition, having heard much of it read, but some documents were only referred to as on file, and others had not yet been manufactured. Tilton's fervor for compelling statements was one of my familiar annoyances. Moulton used to tell me that the way to manage Theodore was to let him work off his periodical passion on some such document, and then pounce on the document and suppress it. This particular "true statement" was a special plea in the abatement of the prejudice excited by his Woodhull partnership. It was a muddle of garbled statements, manufactured documents and downright falsehoods. This paper I know he read to many, and I am told he read it to not less than fifty persons, in which he did not pretend to charge immorality upon his wife. On the contrary, he explicity denied it and asserted her purity, but charged me with improper overtures to her. It was this paper which he read to Dr. Storrs and poisoned therewith his mind, thus leading to the attempt to prosecute Tilton in Plymouth Church, the interference of neighboring churches and the calling of the Congregational Council.

After the Woodhull story was published, and while Mr. Tilton seemed really desirous, for a short time, of protecting his wife, I sent through him the following letter to her:

[The letter has been before published.]

After the publication of the Woodhull story, the whole series of evils, beginning with the outbreak of the Woodhull story, repeatedly brought me a terrible accumulation of anxieties and perils. Everything that had threatened before now started up again with new violence. Tilton's behavior was at once inexplicable, and inconceivable. His card "To a complaining friend" did not produce the effect he predicted to expect for it, of convincing the public of his great magnanimity. Then his infamous article and letter to Mr. Bowen made its appearance in the *Eagle*. It had been suggested that the publication of the tripartite covenant would have a good effect in contradicting the slanderous stories about Mrs. Tilton and myself, which Theodore professed to regard, but which his foolish card and the publication of that article had done so much to revive and render mischievious. Mr. Moulton urged me to get from the gentleman who held the tripartite covenant a copy of it, when suddenly Mr. Wilkeson came out with it on his own responsibility. Its publication in this manner, I made strenuous but unavailing efforts to prevent. He had originally kept a copy of it. Everybody in this business seems to have copies of everything but myself. On the appearance of that paper, Theodore went into a rage. It put him, he said, in a false position before the public, and he said he would publish another card giving a statement something like what he wrote to Dr. Bacon, that is as I recollect the matter, declaring that I had committed an offense and that he had been the magnanimous party in the business. It was necessary to decide what to do with her. Mr. Moulton strongly urged a card from me exonerating Theodore, as I could honestly do, for the authorship of the particular scandals detailed in his article to Mr. Bowen, and alluded to the covenant. I said I would think it over and perhaps write something. This was Friday or Saturday. The covenant appeared on Friday morning, and the alarm was sounded on me immediately, that Theodore would do something dreadful if not restrained. On Sunday I had made up my mind to write to Mr. Moulton the following letter, garbled extracts of which are given in Mr. Tilton's statement:

SUNDAY MORNING, June 1, 1873.

My Dear Frank—The whole earth is tranquil and the heaven is serener, as befits one who has about finished this world's life. I could do nothing on Saturday. My head was confusion, but a good sleep has made it like crystal. I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temper is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless, filled with abrupt changes and rendering me liable at any hour or day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we saved ourselves. It is only fair that he should know that the publication of the card which he proposed would leave him far worse off than before the agreement was made. After my letter through you was written he had had it a year; he had condoned his wife's fault; he had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife nor leave his children to a blight. I had honestly and earnestly joined in the purpose. Then his settlement was made and signed by him. It was not my making. He revised his part so that it should wholly suit him and signed it. It stood unquestioned and unblamed for more than a year. Then it was published. Nothing but that. That which he did in private, when made public excited him to fury, and he charges me with making him appear as one graciously pardoned by me. It was his own deliberate act, with which he was perfectly content till others saw it, and then he charges a grievous wrong home on me. My mind is clear. I am not in haste. I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the Judgment Day. God will take care of me and mine. When I look on the earth, it is deep night; when I look on the heavens above, I see the morning breaking. But, oh! that I could put in golden letters my deep sense of your faithful, earnest, undying fidelity; your disinterested friendship. Your whole life, too, has been one of God's comforters. It is such as she that renews a waning faith in womanhood. Now, Frank, I would not have you waste any more energy on a hopeless task. With such a man as T. T. there is no possible salvation for any that depend upon him. With a strong nature, he does not know how to govern it; with generous impulses, the under-current that rules him is self; with ardent affections, he cannot love long that which does not repay but with admiration and praise; with a strong thatric nature, he is constantly imposed upon with the idea that a position, a great stroke, a *coup d'etat* is the way to success. Besides these, he has a hundred good things about him, but these named traits make him absolutely unreliable. Therefore, there is no use in further trying. I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace with it, that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon. Dear Good God! I thank Thee that I am, indeed, beginning to see rest and triumph. The pain of life is but a moment; the glory of the Everlasting Emancipation is wordless, inconceivable, full of breaking glory. Oh! my beloved Frank, I shall know you then and forever hold fellowship with you and look back and smile at the past.

Your loving,
H. W. B.

There are intimations that at the beginning and end of this letter, I felt the approach of death. With regard to that I merely refer to my previous statement concerning my bodily symptoms, and add that on this day I felt the symptoms upon me. The main point is, that I was worried out with the whole business, and would have been glad to escape by death, of which I had little dread. I could see no end but death to the accumulation of torture, but I resolved to stop short and waste no more time in making matters worse. I felt that Mr. Moulton had better stop too, and let the whole thing come out. I determined then to make a true and full statement, which I now make, and leave the result with God. Mr. Tilton had reapeatedly urged me, as stated in my letter, not to betray his wife, and I felt bound by every sense of honor in case I should be pressed by inquiries from my Church or family as to the foundation of the rumors which might reach them, to keep this promise. By this promise I meant only that I would not betray the earnest affection which his wife, as I had been told, had conceived for me and had confessed to him. It certainly did not refer to adultry. If there had been such a fact in existence, its betrayal would have ruined me as well as her, and a pledge not to destroy myself would have been too absurd to be mentioned in this letter.

In reply to this note, which was calm and reserved rather than gloomy, Mr. Moulton wrote that same day a letter of three and a half sheets of copy paper, in which he deliberately and twice in succession reaffirmed his main statement that there was nothing in the whole case on which I could not safely stand. He treats my resolution as born of such morbid despair as he had often reproached me for, and urged me strongly to maintain my faith in him. Tilton yielded to his persuasion and graciously allowed himself to be soothed by the publication of a card exhonorating him from the authorship of base lies to which the tripartite covenant referred. So once more, and this time against my calmer judgment, I patched up a hollow peace with him.

That I have grievously erred in judgment with this perplexed case, no one is more conscious than I am. I chose the wrong path, and accepted a disastrous

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

REESE OWENS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LARD OIL,
No. 21 Seventh Avenue,
Have the Following in Store and for Sale to the Trade:
175 bbls. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Lard Oil;
50 bbls. No. 1 Winter Strained Lard Oil;
100 bbls. No. 2 Winter Strained Lard Oil;
100 bbls. Extra No. 1 Ice-pressed Lard Oil;
50 bbls. Extra No. 1 Current Make Lard Oil;
75 bbls. No. 1 Current Make Lard Oil;
200 bbls. No. 2 Current Make Lard Oil;
500 tcs. S. C. Hams, Choicest Cincinnati & Louisville brands;
60,000 lbs. Bacon Shoulders, fresh from Smoke Houses;
30,000 lbs. Sugar Cured Shoulders;
100 tcs. Refined Leaf Lard, for Summer Use;
50 half bbls. Refined Leaf Lard, for Summer Use;
600 buckets Refined Leaf Lard, for Summer Use;
200 tcs. Kettle Rendered Leaf Lard.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

THE BASE BALL MATCH.

LONDON, August 13.—Base Ball—Athletics 6, Red Stockings 14.

INVESTIGATION OF BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.

LONDON, August 13.—*Le Soir* reports than an investigation into the circumstances of Bazaine's escape shows that the director of the prison is gravely implicated, while other officials are exonerated. The Milanese journals assert that Bazaine has passed through that city on his way to Chateau D'Arenemberg, Switzerland, the residence of the Empress Eugenie. It is also rumored that the Marshal arrived at Spa yesterday.

Spain.

FRANCE WILL SEND AN AMBASSADOR TO MADRID.

MADRID, August 13.—France will send an Ambassador to Spain as soon as the Spanish representative in Paris receives his credentials as Minister. It is officially reported that the Carlists have attempted to cross the Ebro without success.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 13.5 P. M.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today £84,000. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £300,540 during the past week. Proportion of Bank of England reserve to liabilities, which was last week 41 per cent., is now 43⅝ per cent. Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅝. 5-20's 1865, 108¾; do 1867, 109¼; 10-40's 106¼; new 5's, 104¼. New York Central 94; Erie 30; do preferred 40. Petroleum 8⅛@8¼d.

PARIS, August 13.—The specie in the Bank of France increased during the week 812,000 francs. Rentes 63 francs, 65 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 13.—5-20's, 1862, 98¼.

LIVERPOOL, August 13.—Cotton steady; middling upland 8¼@⅜d; Orleans 8⅝@8¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 speculation and export and 6,600 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 33s. Provisions—Lard 62s. 6d.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Express Train Wrecked in Vermont---Five Killed and Fifteen Injured.

ST. ALBANS, VT., August 13.—The night express train which left Boston last evening for Montreal, *via* the Passumic and Southeastern Railroads, was wrecked this morning, a few miles north of Richford, Vermont. The following persons are reported killed: Engineer Lancott, Roadmaster C. S. Harris, Conductor Quimby, the fireman and a little girl. A wrecking train and two physicians have gone to the scene of the disaster.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ST. ALBANS, August 13.—A bridge over the north branch of the Missisquier river had been carried away by a very heavy rain last night, and through the neglect of the section men the train was not signalled. The locomotive was precipitated into the stream. The express car ran over the engine to the other side, and the baggage and smoking cars were telescoped by the fourth car, a second class passenger car, and both now lie on top of the engine. The fifth and sixth cars (first class) and a Pullman car were uninjured. Five persons were killed and fifteen injured.

FORT WAYNE.

Laying of Corner-Stone for Odd Fellows' Hall---Return and Reception of Bishop Dwenger.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 13, 1874.

The laying of the corner-stone of a new hall for Harmony Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., was celebrated to-day with imposing ceremonies, performed by Past Grand P. J. Wise, of Fort Wayne Lodge. The building will be a fine structure when completed, and will cost about fifteen thousand dollars.

Right Rev. Joseph Dwenger, Bishop of the diocese of Fort Wayne, arrived home to-day, from the recent pilgrimage to the Vatican and the shrines of the apostles, in which he was a most eminent participant. He was received by an immense assemblage, including various Catholic Sees in full regalia, headed by a band. An address of welcome was delivered by Ed. O'Rourke, Esq, which was replied to by the Bishop in an affectionate manner. The Cathedral was elegantly decorated with evergreens and flowers.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Chillicothe Husband Arrested for Attempted Wife Murder.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, O., August 13, 1874.

A man by the name of Hall, living on Fifth street, was arrested last night for attempting to murder his wife. Jealousy was the cause.

The Richmond Shooting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

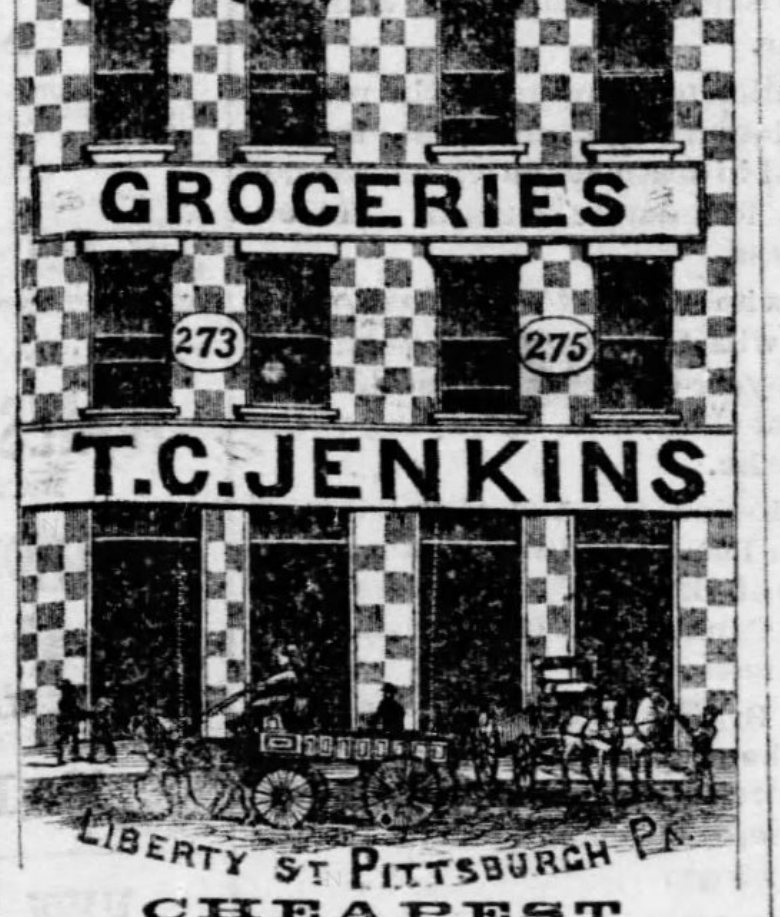
RICHMOND, IND., August 13, 1874.

John Newlin, who was attacked and shot at several times yesterday by Sallie Lucas, the victim of his lust and mother of his illegitimate child, and who afterwards fled to the country, put in an appearance at his boarding house this morning with a wound in his side. But on learning that Miss Lucas was about instituting a suit against him for bastardy, he did not tarry to have the ball extracted, but left on the first train for parts unknown.

No Excuse for Bad Bread.
Dealers should furnish their customers with the great White River Flour, and avoid all complaints about dark, heavy and sour bread.

Bakers and Dealers
will find it to their advantage to buy the great White River Flour. T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

Inducements for Cash.
Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.



CHEAPEST
Flour and Grocery House
IN PITTSBURGH.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
The Great White River Flour.
Jenkins' Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.
Complete Line Groceries.
Cleveland and Louisville Lime.
Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.
No Charge for Drayage.
No Retail House connected with this Establishment.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

New and Important Road Projected.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 13.—Articles of Association of the Bloomington, Bloomfield and St. Louis Railroad Company were filed in the Secretary of State's office to-day. The road will run through Monroe, Greene and Sullivan counties, Indiana, thence across the State of Illinois to St. Louis, a distance of about two hundred miles. The capital stock is four millions.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — TWO first-class Hammermen to draw wrench bars. Call on or address Walton Wrench Manufacturing Co., Girard, Erie county, Pa.

WANTED — EVERY SPORTSMAN — To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED — MINERS — TWO HUNDRED Miners wanted at the Bituminous Mines of the Cameron Coal Co., Cameron county, Pa. Steady work and good wages. CHAS. WHITEHEAD, Superintendent tf

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

BOARDING.

BOARDING — FURNISHED ROOMS, front and back, with first-class Board, at No. 148 Third avenue.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — THE GENT WHO lifted a large envelope from my pocket, at Allegheny Depot yesterday, at 2 o'clock, will favor by returning the Papers, Checks and Notes by mail or express to "X Y Z," McCoy's Station, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and so doing can keep the money and no questions asked.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT — SECOND STORY FRONT Room, with Bathroom in rear, suitable for a Dentist. Location unsurpassed. Call at 65 Fulton street, near Wylie avenue.

FOR RENT — TWO LARGE ROOMS, second and third story, at corner Market Square and Union street; well lighted and easy of access. Inquire on premises of J. J. HOWARD.

FOR RENT — ROOM — LARGE WELL lighted second floor Room, with good entrance, in one of the best locations in the city. The party holding it has a three year lease. For particulars address Box A. E., Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE — NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — 700 POUNDS MINION TYPE, nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE — BELTING AND HOSE — Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, as low as any other house, and warranted. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. F

FOR SALE — ENGINES AND BOILERS — New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE — BUILDING LOT — IN Fourteenth Ward, on Atwood street, near Oakland Car Station; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of THOS. F. STEWART, No. 48 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE — THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE — DRUG STORE — ONE OF the best Stores in the city, and now doing a good prescription business. The proprietor wishes to sell on account of being engaged in other business. Terms easy to a good buyer. Address under real name, Box E F C, this office.

FOR SALE — SECOND-HAND MACHINERY — One Gear Paneling, Carving and Moulding Machine; three Planers and Matchers; one Hall's Shingle Mill; two 8 by 20 and one 7 by 14 inch Engines, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO. 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE — THE FINEST SITE FOR Residence in either city, 105 feet on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, by 200 feet deep to a 40 foot street, half a square from the Park. Will be sold as a whole or in parts on reasonable terms. C. A. CARPENTER, Pennsylvania Railroad.

NOTICES.

TO OWNERS OF DEAD ANIMALS—I am now prepared to remove dead animals from the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Orders may be left at the office of the Board of Health, Municipal Hall, Pittsburgh, and City Hall, Allegheny.
EDWARD CZARNIECKI.

PITTSBURGH BOLT COMPANY—NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Bolt Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 369 Liberty street, on TUESDAY, September 1st, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them.
H. F. LYNCH, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, August 11, 1874. MWF

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NOTICE—
All Creditors of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD who have not yet signed the paper accepting the terms offered, are notified that said paper has been left at the office of the SAFE DEPOSIT CO., on Fourth avenue, for signature.
J. I. BENNETT, Chairman.

NOTICE—
ALL PERSONS PAYING THEIR
STATE AND COUNTY TAXES,
between now and the 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, will be allowed a discount of FIVE PER CENT.
SAMUEL KILGORE,
COUNTY TREASURER.
July 1st, 1874.

ELECTION NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO.—NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 358 Penn avenue, on TUESDAY, August 18th, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them.
JAS. H. MURDOCK, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1874.

INSURANCE!!
Assets, - - $50,000,000.
Ætna, of Hartford.
Orient, of Hartford
Standard, of N. Y.
Ætna, of N. Y.
Penn, of Phila.
Farmers, of York.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE,
Policies Issued and Losses Paid by
S. S. CARRIER,
No. 59 Fourth Avenue.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP.

Jesse H. Lippincott,
231 LIBERTY STREET.
CANNED GOODS.
CAPE MAY TOMATOES,
FOR FALL DELIVERY.
Sales to August 1st,
6,714 DOZENS.
Sold week ending August 8th,
3,298 DOZENS,
Making a Total of
10,012 DOZENS!
Already entered on our Books for shipment.
The CAPE MAY BRAND of Tomatoes, of which we have exclusive control, are grown and packed in one of the best vegetable districts of New Jersey. They retain their natural flavor, and to use an expression of a dealer who last season sold several hundred cases of them: "THEY TASTE AS IF THEY HAD JUST BEEN PULLED FROM THE VINE."
Dealers should not neglect having their orders entered at once. They will be filled in turn as received.
Jesse H. Lippincott,
231 LIBERTY STREET.

Atwood & McCaffrey,
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND LIBERTY STREETS.
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Malleable and Cast Iron Fittings, Brass and Iron Valves and Cocks, Lubricators, Whistles, Tools, &c.
ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, COAL AND COKE WORKS, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
Exclusively Wholesale. Lowest Eastern Prices.
New Stock Open This Week.
NEWEST FANCY AND SIDEBAND PRINTS, DARK GINGHAMS, CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS, JEANS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, COTTONADES, BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS, CANTON FLANNELS, SCARLET, YELLOW, WHITE, BLUE AND GREY FLANNELS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING MILLS:
Fullerton's, Greenville, New Lisbon and Allegheny
BARRED FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND YARNS.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

IRON ROOFING,
COATED WITH BEST METALLIC PAINT,
ONLY $7.00 PER SQUARE.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
ABRAM REESE,
877 LIBERTY AVENUE.

Duquesne Brass Works and Foundry
S. CADMAN & SON,
Brass Founders and Manufacturers, and Steam Pipe Fitters.
AGENTS FOR COPE & MAXWELL'S PUMPING MACHINERY AND BOILER FEEDERS.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
CORNER DUQUESNE WAY AND SIXTH ST

JULY 15th.
New Dark Prints,
New Bleached Goods,
New Waterproofs.
BLUE, GOLD and BLACK!
McElroy & Dickson,
54 Wood Street.

ROBT. ARTHURS, President
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier
ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,
CAPITAL, - - $100,000.
COLLECTIONS
AND ALL BUSINESS CONFIDED WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
GOLD AND GOVERNMENT BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT FURNISHED.
No. 16 Sixth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JNO. J. McDERMOTT,
53 Ninth St., late Hand St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN TEAS.

J. H. McMILLAN,
No. 347 LIBERTY STREET.
General Commission Merchant,
[illegible]

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1874.

THE body of the Democratic party is still haunted by the spirit of the Lost Cause.

ENGLISH capitalists are beginning to turn their attention to investments at home. The amount of capital subscribed to public undertakings in that country for the month of July reached £3,547,199.

MISSOURI has coal in forty-three counties, iron in forty-eight, lead in fifty-four, zinc in nineteen, tin in six, copper in twenty-one, marble in nine, kaolin in eleven, nickel in thirteen and assassins in every county.

"Things are getting lively again in the Southern country."—*Courier-Journal.* True. The Democracy of that region are busily engaged in lessening the Republican vote by assassination.

AN ENCOURAGING sign. A prominent New York merchant who has just returned from England, informs the editor of the *Shipping List* that a vast amount of capital for the promotion of manufacturing enterprises on this side of the Atlantic is beginning to find its way to our shores.

THE Detroit Board of Education have just adopted a resolution affixing the salaries in the public schools to the positions, thus abolishing all distinction of sex in the payment of wages. Hereafter, the women who do the same work as men, will get the same pay. Justice and equity require the adoption of a similar practice elsewhere.

THE number of delegates in attendance at the late Temperance State Convention at Harrisburg, which nominated a full State ticket, is stated by the Harrisburg *Telegraph* at about twenty. The President of this wee gathering attributed its smallness to the extreme heat of the weather. Heat, it is said, expands, while cold contracts; but heat seems to have had the contrary effect in this instance.

THE airy, confident manner in which the Democratic party talks about its purpose of disinfecting the politics of the country, reminds us of the little story of the pedagogue and his pupil. "PETER," said the old Professor, "explain the action of disinfectants upon the atmosphere." Whereto PETER promptly replied, "They smell so horridly that folks have to open their doors and windows to let in the fresh air."

THE New York *Sun* authoritatively states that Senator FENTON is still acting in full concert with the Liberal Republicans of New York, and has not in any maner or degree broken off his connection with them. This will be good news for the Republicans of that State. Possibly it may have occurred to REUBEN that it is too late for a man to undertake to serve the Lord, when he has already sold himself to the Devil.

YEAR by year our commercial subordination to England is lessening, while her own dependence on this country increases. The recently published annual report of the commercial relations between the United States and foreign countries for the year ending September 30, 1873, shows that the value of imports into the British Isles from the United States has increased nearly twenty-five per cent. during the five years ending with 1872.

THE Republican party is the only party that ever had the grit to meet and overcome the fireeaters of the South; and now that the ex-rebels are renewing the old fight in a new form, with the aid of their natural allies, the Northern Democracy, the only way to put them down is to strengthen the hands of the Republicans. A rousing Republican victory in all the Northern States will do more to put an end to the "war of races" they are trying to get up at the South than anything else that can be imagined.

THERE are grounds for hoping that South Carolina has at length struck the keynote of its redemption. It certainly looks as though MOSES would fail to obtain the renomination he so much covets, and for which he is intriguing so unscrupulously. We know that there are honest Republicans enough in that State to form the nucleus of a very strong party in opposition to the outrageous system of malfeasance of which he is the representative and exponent. It is to be hoped they have accumulated courage as well as wisdom by their experience.

WRITING to the Rochester *Democrat* on the subject of boiler explosions, a practical engineer of thirty years experience maintains that nine out of every ten explosions are the result of imbecility, growing out of the use of intoxicating beverages, or from the lack of proper knowledge of their profession. He probably puts the percentage too high, but there is little doubt that he has got the true idea. Generally speaking, a boiler is safe in the hands of a competent engineer, but it is unsafe in the hands of an incompetent engineer, although the inspector has pronounced it safe.

The present outlook for the Republican party in Indiana is considerably more encouraging than it was two years ago. There is more or less local disaffection still existing in some counties, but this is by no means confined to the Republican ranks alone. The opposition find their ranks shattered and their organization badly crippled. In the great majority of counties, however, the Republican party is reported to be as harmonious and active as it was in 1868. There ought to be no such word as "defeat" written on the escutcheon of the party in that State this fall.

WITH respect to the reports that come to us from the South concerning the threatened "war of races" in that section, it should be carefully bore in mind that the press of the Southern States is almost entirely in the hands of negro haters; that the Associated Press despatches from that section regarding the conduct of the negro are sent by his enemies, and often manufactured for political effect; and that there are not more than a dozen Republican journals, all told, to give the negro's side of the political troubles. The stories of the riotous conduct of the blacks, with which the telegraph has lately been burdened, are not worthy of credence. It is the wolf laying the blame upon the lamb.

IS IT any wonder that Kentucky should make but slow progress in climbing out of the pits of Bourbonism? She has five thousand district schools to be taught, but not five hundred teachers who have a knowledge of the proper systems of teaching, while even her most advanced educators caution her not to rely upon other States for a supply of teachers, for fear the instructor from the outside world "may engraft upon the minds of the young ideas and doctrines which will ultimately destroy our idiosyncrasies." The character of some of these idiosyncrasies may be inferred from the fact that the shooting, cutting and lynching "affairs" which have taken place in that State within the past four weeks, number thirty-three, embracing eleven homicides and twenty-two other reckless bloodshedding affrays. What a shame it would be to destroy such "idiosyncrasies" as these, wouldn't it?

DURING the Kansas troubles in 1855 and 1856 the public was frequently misled by dispatches from St. Louis, sent East by the pro-slavery men for the purpose of furthering their cause. The same game is now carried on at Memphis and thereabouts by the White Man's party. A slight local disturbance at Austin, Mississippi, in which some negroes were engaged, was seized upon by the leaders of the White League as just the opportunity they wanted for fermenting public feeling against the blacks, and the Associated Press reporter at Memphis, in his dispatches to the press, has magnified the little outbreak into a revolution, and contributed all he could to encourage the belief that a war of races had actually broken out. It now turns out that the disturbance was a merely local one, easily quieted by the State authorities; and the calls for volunteers to suppress it grew out of the superserviceable zeal of the Democratic demagogues who fancied they saw in it their longed-for chance to embroil the two races in a conflict. Hereafter it will always be safe to look with suspicion upon telegraphic reports from Memphis, or any of the Southern cities, on such subjects. Lying is easy, and there are no greater adepts at it than some of the Associated *Press reporters* in the South.

AN OBSERVANT and thoughtful attache of the New York *Times*, who is making a tour of the great lakes, writing to that paper from the Superior copper-mining region, gives some interesting information concerning the progress of that important industry. Since 1869 the total quantity of copper obtained annually has been something over twelve thousand tons, for which from five to eight million dollars per annum have been received. The product for last year was nearly fifteen thousand tons, valued at over eight million dollars. The supply is exhaustless. Lake Superior is a vast copper basin, its shores and its islands are copper, and the bottom is believed to be copper also. Less is known of the richness of the North shore, because the shore itself is less known. The large islands—Royal in the west and Michipicoten in the eastern part of the lake—are known to be exceedingly rich in that mineral. Very little systematic exploring has yet been done, and it is the general opinion among intelligent people in that region that the majority of the mines now worked were not discovered by ordinary exploration, but are simply located upon the old works of pre-historic miners. The enormous mineral wealth of that extensive portion of our country is, apparently, as yet almost unguessed.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

At the convention of teachers in Detroit last week, President WHITE again introduced the project of a National University, and delivered another lengthened address in its favor. Some may remember that, a year ago, at Elmira, the subject was fully discussed by prominent educators, with a result by no means favorable to the scheme. The report on the subject then read by President ELIOT, of Harvard, was a very forcible paper, in which the arguments against the policy of establishing a national university by the government were presented with admirable clearness and order. Probably the impression produced by the report on most candid minds not already committed to the scheme was that, the question had been theoretically settled, and that even whatever fresh reasons might be urged in favor of the institution had been virtually anticipated and refuted in the report. In other words, the objections alleged and arrayed against the scheme seemed to be of such a character and force as to be set aside or countervailed by no conceivable reasons in its favor.

Of these objections one of the strongest lies in the incompatibility of our political methods with the wise and successful administration of a great institution of learning. No doubt we all trust that the time shall come in the progress of culture, when our members of Congress and all our politicians of average grade may be entrusted with the control of a national university; when, under the guidance of cultivated intellect and sensitive honor, they will scorn partisan suggestions as motives of action in dealing with such high and delicate concerns as those involved in such an establishment. But the happy time has not yet come. It is idle to cite the example of West Point as proving the contrary. West Point, essentially an attachment of the War Department, has always been regarded and treated as a part of the army, and has thus existed under conditions which, for the most part, secured for it immunity from the influences to which a national university would be inevitably exposed.

Nor is it true that the objections to a national university lie equally against a university under State supervision and control. While one of them harmonizes perfectly with the genius of American institutions, the other implies a degree of centralization antagonistic to the Constitution. As a national establishment it would become the center of wide-reaching ambitious longings and intrigues, while opening up a boundless field for jobbery and countless chances for the evasion of strict responsibility on the part of persons nominally accountable. These effects, mischievous everywhere, are, we need not say, especially evil and degrading in connection with institutions designed to promote national culture and morality.

The foregoing are merely specimens and perhaps not the best specimens of the long array of arguments which have been urged against President WHITE's proposition. In his address at Detroit last week, Mr. WHITE did not at all touch the subject of objections, but devoted his efforts wholly to an attempt to illustrate the necessity of a complete revolution in the American college system. He gave a most repulsive and discouraging account of the existing arrangements for imparting the higher education in this country, and contrasted them with the schools of Europe, in terms better adapted to wound the self-esteem than to win the approval and co-operation of a majority of the men whom he addressed. It would be unkind as well as unjust to suppose that the speaker was moved by any paltry motives. He is evidently sincere, fully believing in the entire soundness of his own view of the great subject, and hoping to accomplish valuable results by his slashing criticism of the educational labors of his countrymen. But one can not help seeing that Mr. WHITE is far from being either judicial in spirit or liberal in his views. His speech is marked by the sharp, carping tone of an old time literary review, betraying in the author a keen sight for faults, and slight if any inclination to discover merits. Indeed, an ill-natured hearer or reader of the speech might possibly find in it somewhat to remind him of the criticism which President PORTER, of Yale, is said to have once passed upon Mr. WHITE. It was clothed in exceedingly polite phraseology, but the gist of it was that in the President of Cornell there is a decided tincture of charlatanism.

A foreigner or an American ignorant of the history of education in this country, reading President WHITE's contemptuous account of the sectarian colleges, would never be led to suspect the real deserts of the various religious denominations in the matter of education. In fact, the impression conveyed by the address is that the sects have been and are now little better than educational marplots, who, in their narrow devotion to a single idea and in their helpless inability to comprehend the meaning of true culture, arrest the intellectual advancement of the nation. And yet no impression could be more erroneous, whether Mr. WHITE knows it or not. The truth is that the church, represented in three of four leading denominations, has been the powerful and efficient patron of education in the United States. The colleges have owed infinitely more to the clergy than to all other citizens. Therefore Mr. WHITE manifests little of either taste or justice when he ignores this fact, because the clergy attach especial importance to the training of their successors and frequently fail to appreciate the present need of scientific culture.

Mr. WHITE displays the same onesidedness and apparent indifference to justice in ignoring the vast efforts made of late years in such denominational colleges as Harvard, Yale and Princeton to enlarge their apparatus and general facilities for instruction in accordance with the demands of the age. He scornfully treats these and other institutions of the class as all falling infinitely short of what colleges ought to be, in every respect. No doubt they are deficient, according to a high European standard, but we do not believe that in his sweeping invective MR. WHITE indicates either a correct appreciation of their condition or a rational comprehension of their relation to the intellectual requirements of the young men of the country. Indeed, the great defect in his treatment of the whole subject is that he seems to be thinking exclusively of colleges and their means and appliances, without taking into view at the same time the circumstances and needs of the boys who frequent them. He forgets that a Berlin university planted in the United States forty or fifty years ago would not and could not have produced the same literary and scientific results here which it has produced in the capital of Prussia. An indispensable factor in those results has been the old civilization lying around the University, a civilization which has grown gradually with the centuries, and which could not have been created by any patent process. So, also, we may be sure that the most completely equipped college or university in this country will continue to effect in the interest of culture here only such results as shall be demanded by the educated public opinion of the nation. The colleges and the people must react upon each other, and thus rise together, the colleges becoming more perfect as the nation grows more refined in its civilization. It will therefore be time enough for the government to equip a university regardless of expense, when the people shall have attained a mental position to profit by its lavish opportunities.

Finally, denouncing the multiplicity of American colleges or universities Mr. WHITE refers by way of contrast to the fewness of their number in older countries; comparing the American two hundred or more colleges, with the four English universities. But the comparison is frivolous. England with four universities has multitudes of endowed grammar schools, and they, not the universities correspond with most of the American colleges. In both countries they have fulfilled a most useful part.

FALSE FACTS.

There are, in logic, what are known as "false facts"—facts which appear to be facts, but are not; and many a false conclusion has been correctly drawn from premises which, for the moment, seemed unquestionable. If two things happen consecutively, one immediately after the other, it does not follow that one is cause and the other effect. JONES has the toothache, badly; he puts a bean in his vest pocket, and the toothache stops; but it is by no means clear that it was the bean that did it. ROBINSON, likewise, has the rheumatism; he puts a small potato in his pantaloons pocket, and the rheumatism vanishes; but the potato did not, necessarily, accomplish the cure.

Facts like these are continually misused and wrong conclusions drawn from them; and just now we have an illustration, in various quarters, of a similar use made of statistics. Facts are stubborn things, according to the adage, and we have the same authority for the assurance that figures will not lie; yet both facts and figures may be wofully misapplied. Here, for instance, is a statistician who takes up the last census, and selecting the State of Michigan as an example, shows that the population of that State increased 58 per cent. between 1860 and 1870; the newspapers of the State increased 78 per cent.; the idiots increased 84 per cent.; and the insane 224 per cent. *Ergo:* the newspapers are responsible for the increase of idiocy and insanity! The statistics of the other States furnish similar results. In every case, the growth of idiocy and insanity keeps pace with the increase in newspapers. Q. E. D., as the schoolmen say.

The same process is gone through with to prove that the licensed sale of liquor is the cause of pauperism and crime. The population of Michigan increased 58 per cent.; her licensed houses increased 61 per cent.; her paupers increased 69 per cent.; and her criminals 72 per cent. The conclusion is plain to all who want to draw such conclusions.

The authors of this inconsequential logic do not pause to think that increase in population is commonly attended with an increase in a great many other respects. If the population increases twenty per centum, schools also increase, and teachers, and churches, and clergymen, and Sunday schools, and hospitals, and wealth, and groceries, and dry goods stores, as well as printing offices and licensed houses; and if idiocy, and insanity, and pauperism and crime do also increase in an equal if not greater ratio, why may not the dry goods stores be as reasonably held responsible for the latter increase as the newspapers or the licensed houses? Why not blame idiocy upon the schools, and insanity upon the churches? So far as the fact of a corresponding increase goes the argument is as good against them as against any of the others that have been enumerated, and it amounts to nothing against either.

An increase of population naturally brings in its train an increase of all the evils that flesh is heir to. If the State of Michigan, with a population of 500,000 in 1860, had so many idiots, lunatics, paupers and criminals, it is rational to expect that in 1870, when her population has grown to 800,000, the number of unfortunates and criminals will have increased in the same proportion. The increase in one has naturally brought an increase in the other. The newspapers, and the grogshops and the grocers, and the churches, and the schools, have all grown up in the same ratio and from the same cause; they are all effects, following from one common cause, and no one is the cause of the other.

Statistics are valuable data, when rightly and logically handled; but it is neither logical nor fair to cite the coincident growth of two special classes or interests as evidence that one is naturally the cause of the other.

KEEP up the Republican organization. It is the sole safety of the country. A disbandment of the Republican party, at this time, would be followed by bloodshed and rapine at the South, and the attempt, that would then most surely be made, to re-enslave and trample upon the blacks, would be attended by results too horrible to contemplate. The Republican party believes in awarding equal and exact justice to all men; the Democratic party believes in being just to white men only. To entrust the fate of four millions of freedmen to the hands of a party so bitterly hostile to them, would be like entrusting lambs to the care of wolves. The Democratic party is, in its very nature, disqualified for any such trust, and the Republican party is as great a national necessity to-day as it was in 1856, because it, alone, is capable of administering the government in the spirit of its founders. The Democrats have not changed, either individually or in the aggregate, and their aims and purposes are the same as they ever were. No greater calamity could befall the country than the return to power of a party that is incapable of ruling justly or of respecting the rights of all.

THE Illinois Democracy has split in two. MCCORMICK's State Committee has called a Democratic State Convention, on the hard-money platform, and Hon. JOS. LEDLIE, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of 1872 has called another Convention. Both are to meet at Springfield on the 26th. MCCORMICK insists that he is chairman of the real State Committee, but LEDLIE says *his* committee was appointed in 1872, and no other has since been appointed. He denies MCCORMICK's authority and repudiates his platform. Among them be it.

PERSONAL.

Vice President Wilson is locating agencies for a new Hartford accident insurance company.

Clara Morris sails on her return to this country about the last of the present month. There is no confirmation of the rumor that she will be married quietly to Mr. Harriott before her return, and it is probable that that "star engagement" will not culminate until next year.

Matilda Heron will probably return to the stage, as a noticeable improvement has taken place in her health. She will appear in her old parts of Phædra and Camille. The return of this great actress to the stage would certainly be a dramatic sensation.

Joseph Millmore, the sculptor, is to execute a bust in marble of the late Senator Sumner after the model in clay made by Martin Millmore, his brother. When completed, it will be presented to "one of the most gifted orators in America" by the gentlemen who have ordered it.

Another Nathan murderer has turned up in the person of a young Hebrew of Illinois, who, it is said, has surrendered himself to the Sheriff of McLean county, in the State mentioned. He will probably be sent for by the New York police authorities, and thus accomplish his probable object of getting a free ride to Gotham.

Last March a man named Emory Prattle, a machinist in the employ of the Michigan Car Company, at Detroit, made a bet with another man as to which could longer hold out the handles of an electric battery, which a traveling nuisance had on the Campus Martius. Prattle won the bet, but at heavy cost. His system received such a shock that up to this time he has not been able to do a day's work. He has fallen away from a powerful, heavy man to a mere skeleton almost, and his physician cannot say that he will ever be restored to health.

The recent attacks of the colored ex-cadet Smith upon the Board of Visitors at West Point have attracted the attention of the officers of the War Department. They say that the Secretary of War was extremely liberal in his interpretation of the regulations on behalf of Cadet Smith, and that he did for him what has never been done for a white boy in like circumstances. The officers also say that Smith was manifestly incompetent, that he had a fair examination, and that the Congressional Board of Visitors unanimously testified to his incompetency.

Who is she? Julia Fortmeyer, a "midwife," of St. Louis, recently arrested for terrible practices, says she was born in the year 1837, on a farm in Greene township, Erie county, Pennsylvania. Her maiden name she refused to give, as she said that it would greatly scandalize her relatives, who still live in that section, and who are very aristocratically inclined. Her great-grandfather was connected with the royal family of Stuarts in England, and was beheaded for a position assumed by him in some national troubles. Her grandfather was a knight, and for political reasons was compelled to flee from England to America during the war of the Revolution. She has Scotch, German and French blood in her veins.

Chicago has appointed nine Aldermen as a committee to receive the Governor General of Canada, on the occasion of his approaching visit to that city. He must keep a sharp eye on his valuables.

FROM BROOKVILLE, PA.

Bible Society Formed—Personal—Picnic—The Indian Races—A Bank Swindled—The Valley Railroad Settlement Satisfactory to the Creditors.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., August 13, 1874.

Last Sunday morning the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in this place was filled by Rev. S. C. Faris, agent of the American Bible Society, who delivered a plain, practical sermon. In the evening a union service of all the churches was held in the Methodist Episcopal church, when Mr. Faris delivered a very interesting lecture on "Lands of the Bible," illustrating his subject with some very fine views. After the lecture an auxiliary society, to be known as the "Brookville Bible Society," was formed, and G. A. Jenks, Esq., appointed President; John McMurry, Esq., Secretary; Dr. R. S. Hunt, Treasurer, and the ministers of the several churches Managers.

Rev. A. B. Fields, the able and popular pastor of the Presbyterian church, left on Monday for the purpose of taking a short vacation. He expects to be absent about three weeks, and we hope to see him return with renewed energy to prosecute his Master's work in the field of labor in which he has labored so faithfully during the past year.

We are pleased to learn that Miss Alice G. Lyon, daughter of Elder J. R. Lyon, of this place, has been appointed teacher of instrumental music at the Clarion Seminary. Miss Lyon is a fine performer on the piano, and the trustees of that institution are fortunate in securing her services.

Yesterday afternoon a party of ladies and gentlemen of this place, left on the train for Rumbarger, for the purpose of having a picnic, to end with a dance at night. They had a merry time.

The great race, Indians against horses, of which "Pete" gave you such a grandiloquent foretaste, came off the day before yesterday, and from all accounts, was a very poor affair. Four horses and the three "big Injuns" competed; the Indians winning the race. The attendance was very small, and those who were there were pretty badly bored, or at least we judge so, from the fact that they are so reticent concerning the affair.

Quite a systematic fraud was attempted to be perpetrated upon Messrs. Long & Pearsall, hardware dealers here, a few days ago. A check was sent to the banking house of Wm. F. Clark & Son, from Hall & Co., bankers of St. Marys, Pa., for collection. It was drawn on one of Clark & Son's blanks, and purported to have been drawn in favor of Henry Snyder, by Long & Pearsall, amount $1,050. It was at once recognized as a forgery, as the firm do not deposit with W. F. Clark & Son, and do not know the man in whose favor the check is drawn, somebody has been victimized, in all probability the St. Marys Bank.

To-day is hot, hotter, hotest, and as a natural consequence, everybody is complaining of the heat. The report of the action of the Allegheny Valley Railroad in regard to their indebtedness, is received here with universal satisfaction, and the many creditors here have assurance that their just claims will be met. We always thought that the Valley road would come out all right, and predict a successful future for it, now that it has opened up such a rich section as that traversed by the low grade division.

MENTOR.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"So full of conscious innocence is guilt,
It spills itself in fearing to be spilt."

Charlie Ross is almost as numerous as the Nathan murderer used to be.

"Down with the nigger" is now the one distinctive badge of Southern Democracy.

During her lifetime Joan of Arc was cannonaded, and now she is to be canonized.

There will be rare fun in the Illinois Democratic camp before the campaign is over.

The amount of national bank notes outstanding begins now to show a gradual increase.

All the brilliancy of the Washington *Chronicle* is derived from "paste" diamonds.

They are brushing off the rust of disuse from those negro-killing rifles down South, just now.

Much corn lies under the straw, that is not seen. Mr. Beecher's farmyards are at Peekskill.

The Democratic press should postpone its cock-a-doodle-dooing until its party fairly emerges from the woods.

The age of miracles has not passed. An editor has just died in Vermont, whose estate amounts to $100,000 87.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* agrees with the New York *World* with all the force of a parrot of medium education.

What's in a name? Chicago has an undertaker named Joy, a pauper named Rich, and a policeman named Lamb.

John Cochran's last address to the New York "Liberals" contains almost as many fine points as a paper of needles.

The Congressional appropriations for the present fiscal year are less than those for any year since the close of the civil war.

A good many papers just now are engaged in the very animating task of President making. Wait awhile for the people.

A call has been issued for a National Sportsmen's Convention, to meet at Niagara Falls on the 9th of September next.

The New York *Sun* is not an able-bodied liar. At least it has not yet been able to say anything actually detrimental to anybody.

The editor of the Louisville *Ledger* would do better making baskets and laurel wood jewelry for the benefit of the Lost Cause.

The opposition papers evidently take their readers to be ignoramuses; but then, upon the whole, they are probably pretty nearly correct.

There is no city in the world where rates are so high and where the business of insurance has been and is so profitable as in Chicago.

Civilization is gradually spreading to the remotest parts of the globe. In one of the most northerly of the Shetland Isles there is a Ring.

That royal baby who recently went from France to Brazil to be born was born, but the journey was too much for him, and now he is dead.

The exports from New York for the week ending yesterday, amounted to $5,351,353, which is an increase over last week of $193,436.

An insurance agent was the other day kicked in the face by a mule. The man was uninjured, but the hoof of the mule was broken.

Five thousand suits are pending against the city of New York, the total amount claimed reaching the sum of seven or eight millions of dollars.

The Grangers of Maryland are holding a convention in Baltimore, which is attended by representatives from every subordinate grange in the state.

Prophetic. The steamships of the American line are making faster trips now than they ever have, and carrying large numbers of passengers.

Let us look at life through a pair of lorgnettes; at virtue through the medium of the large glasses, and at vice through the minutest end of the small.

Over the witness stand in every Italian court is written "Di il vero e effronterai il diavola"—Tell the truth and shame the devil. Brooklyn is not in Italy.

Of the five per cent. required reserve to be deposited in the Treasury by the national banks, $16,750,835 30 has been received, leaving about one-half million yet to be deposited.

The dictionary is henceforth to be eviscerated to the extent of the word "Jew," so far as it relates to cheating. At least it is never to be applied except to the Democrotic party.

The returns of the Assessors of the several towns and cities of Massachusetts show a marked increase in the material prosperity of the State, as compared with the previous year.

The romantic story now going the rounds about the pilot on the steamer Pat. Rogers being burned to death at the wheel, has not the slightest foundation of truth. He escaped scathless.

Anybody who wants to keep out of jail now-a-days will take care not to be seen toting a six-year-old child around, with white hair cut short, and answering to the name of Charlie.

It is prophesied that the completion of the Northern Pacific Railway would cause the secession of British Columbia from the dominion of Canada, and its annexation to the United States.

The entire British fleet is ordered to assemble at the port of San Jose de Guatemala to inquire into the recent flogging of Consul Magee, and demand suitable reparation and apology.

A great demand is being made for copies of the statutes which were revised by Congress at its last session. Only fifty copies were printed, and even the Attorney-General has not a copy.

Half the new officials in Colorado have already entered suits for libel against one paper or another. A Denver daily rejoices in five or six of these, the total damage figuring about $150,000.

A few days ago the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* felt called upon to say:

"Far happier Marcullus exiled feels
Than kingly Cæsar with a troop of Romans at his heels."

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Travelers' Testimony.

Thousands of travelers by land and sea have vouched for the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of the physical disturbances which ordinarily arise from change of climate and the changes of diet, water, &c., incident to a wandering life. Upon systems toned, invigorated and regulated by this genial vegetable antidote the external causes of debility and disease seem to produce little or no effect. Forearmed with Hostetter's Bitters, the voyager may bid defiance to seasickness and encounter the chilling fogs of the British Isles, the coast winds of the Antilles, the icy temperature of northern Alaska or the burning heat of the tropics, with equal impunity. The effect of this admirable medicated stimulant is greatly to increase the vital energy of the system, thereby enabling it to resist and repel the exciting causes of disease.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

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DR. LAVIELLE'S GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
A SURE CURE.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for months, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days. In many cases of extreme torture relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S Drug Store,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

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Opens WEDNESDAY, September 16th. Offers first class advantages for education, and a beautiful College Home. Course of Instruction liberal, and studies conducted by teachers of large experience. Natural Science taught after approved method of best scientific schools for young men. Laboratory for students' practice in daily use, Sundays excepted. Special attention given to THOROUGHNESS in musical training. Fundamental Instruction in Music free to all. Partial Course Students received. Diplomas given on completion of course.

JAS. BLACK, D.D.,
President of Faculty.
MWF

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 62 GRANT STREET.

The next Session will begin MONDAY, September 13th. Registers giving full information can be had at the Book Stores or at the Institute after the 25th inst. For admission or information, apply to the Rector,

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English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when teachers will class them. MWF

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
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A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science, Music, Drawing, and Elocution, Military Drill, Gymnasium, &c.

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PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY contains valuable information concerning Schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.

T. C. PINCKNEY,
MWF Bennett Building, N. Y.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between JAS. WHITE and ROBT. ORR, under the name and style of WHITE, ORR & CO., has been dissolved by the death of the late ROBT. ORR.

JAS. WHITE,
Surviving Partner.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, and will continue the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, as heretofore, under the firm name of

White, Orr & Co.

JAS. WHITE,
R. L. ORR.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

All persons indebted to the old firm will please call and settle with the new firm as soon as possible.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between D. McMILLAN and JOHN A. FINNEY, Commission Merchants, at No. 347 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., under the firm name of D. McMILLAN & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said JOHN A. FINNEY, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment at his office, No. 347 Liberty street.

[Signed], D. McMILLAN,
JOHN A. FINNEY.

Pittsburgh, August 8, 1874.

NOTICE.

The business of Iron Founders, carried on under the firm name of C. H. ONIONS & CO., will from this date be styled

ONIONS & BALDWIN,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Stoves, Hollow-Ware, &c., corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

JAMES A. JONES..........ROBERT S. LEAGUE.

JAMES A. JONES & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
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American and Foreign Watches,
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DRY GOODS,
NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.
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Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,

In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,

In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,

The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

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In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.

New Goods Opening Every Day.

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AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

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SUMMER GOODS,
FOR GENT'S WEAR,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
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Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE,
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Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.

All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.

SPECIMEN PRICES.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted Suits, $55. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.

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Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with modern conveniences in great part newly and handsomely furnished, including best spring beds, mattresses, gas, &c. Roomy piazzas open to the sea breeze, about one square from the beach and bath houses, and central to all points of attraction on the Island. Circulars and Cards with cut of the house and full particulars sent upon application.

Coach at Depot and Steamboat Landing.

Terms moderate.

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1874.
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SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
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STRAW GOODS,
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AT
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IN THE MATTER OF CORNELL & WERLING, against whom a petition for adjudication in Bankruptcy was filed.

In the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy. No. 2,233.

Motion on behalf of petitioning creditor for leave to discontinue the proceedings in Bankruptcy.

August 10, 1874, statement of debts and liabilities of said Cornell & Werling, alleged bankrupts, filed. Also, petition of creditors alleged to be more than one-half in number and amount expressing their assent to the discontinuance of the proceedings in bankruptcy.

And now, to wit, August 10, 1874, the Court fix the 15th day of August, 1874, at 10 A. M., for the hearing of said motion, and direct notice to be given to the creditors by publication in two daily newspapers published in the city of Pittsburgh.

To the creditors of Cornell & Werling: Please take notice of the time and place of the hearing of the said motion.

R. B. CARNAHAN,
M. W. ACHESON,
GEO. T. OLIVER,
W. B. ROGERS,
Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors.

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REFERENCES: Hon. W. H. Lowrie, Hon. J. D. McJunkin, Hon. John Trunkey, John Satterfield, President Butler County Bank, H. L. Westerman.

WITHDRAWAL FROM PARTNERSHIP—

GEO. F. COLHOUN having retired from the firm of GEO. COLHOUN & SON on July 1st, 1874, HARRY F. COLHOUN is associated as partner. Business continued under the name of

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AUTUMN STYLES AND FABRICS
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NOW OPENING,
AT OUR USUAL
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ALL WOOL SERGES
In Choice New Autumn Colors.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE WIDTH
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Fine Black Mohair Alpacas,
From 25 to 87½c—Decided Bargains.
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MOURNING DRESS GOODS
Of Every Description.
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SHAWLS--All Kinds and Qualities.

Large additions of New and Desirable Goods, suitable for the present and early Autumn Trade, now daily opening, ALL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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The Sale of Wet Goods
DAMAGED BY THE
Great Rain Storm of July 26th,
STILL CONTINUED.
ABOUT 50,000 YARDS OF
BEST FAST COLORED CALICOS,
AT 4, 5 AND 6¼ CENTS.
More or Less Damaged by Water.
ALSO,
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NOW OPEN.

Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
Shirting Muslins, Checks and Stripes.
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings.
White and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Towels, Towelings, Napkins, &c.
New Fall Styles Calicos.

Special Attention Requested to Our
New and Complete Stock
OF
Blankets and Flannels
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

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LOWEST PRICES.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Goods
NEW MILLINERY
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Embroideries and Trimmings.

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Gents' Fine Dress Shirts.
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Gingham and Alpaca Rain Umbrellas,
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ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are graduates of the Medical Colleges of St. Louis and those of Eastern cities, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases, sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential.

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DR. WHITTIER, 296 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his lifelong special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.

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WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Allegheny City, October 31st, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LOWRIE CHILDS, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

D. F. AGNEW, Assignee,
F No. 120 Rebecca street, Allegheny.

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Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

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ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED, 1854.
Cash Capital, $175,000
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.

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JNO. McDEVITT..............Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY..............Secretary.
Captain F. A. DOHRMAN, General Agent and Surveyor.

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John McDevitt,
George A. Berry,
Wm. H. Forsyth,
James Woodburn,
Charles Atwell,
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David M. Smith,
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William Means,
Geo. W. Dilworth,
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Citizens' Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.

Office—No. 131 Smithfield street, second door fro City Hall.

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JOHN REA..............Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss or damage by fire.

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Barclay Preston,
John Shipton,
Geo. Wilson,
S. Harbaugh,
J. Caldwell, Jr.,
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S. M. Kier.

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Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL.
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

White & Brown,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
No. 98 GRANT STREET,
(Near corner of Fifth avenue, opposite Cathedral.)

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of VENETIAN BLINDS, of all sizes and colors.

PAINTING, TRIMMING and REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, at Lower Prices than elsewhere.

Particular attention given to Churches and Hotels.

N. B.—Trimmings furnished ready for putting on to suit customers. Reglets furnished for printer. All work warranted.

W. G. DUNSEATH,
Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician,
67 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

THE

on Banking Co

Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,

LADELPHIA.

al, - - $700,000.

our services to Banks, Bank-
hants and Manufacturers of
h and Western Pennsylvania
an Eastern Correspondent.
nces acknowledged on day of
accounts rendered monthly,
usiness sent us will receive
nd personal attention.

AMES A. HILL, Cashier.

USSELMAN, President.

ANCE AND TRADE.

AY EVENING, August 13, 1874.

perhaps no question more fre-
it to our bankers and dealers in
strangers in the city, especially
in the borrowing mood, than
money worth in Pittsburgh
l there is perhaps no question in
category which is more difficult
satisfactorily or with reason.
nges in the rate of interest are so
pulse of capital is so changeable
erves of investors so sensitive,
licate any fixed figure at which
money shall hold for the next
wenty hours is almost as arduous
to prophesy the course of the
ne during the same period.
atter of business paper, you may
bank officer who will answer
given note should sell readily
ne per cent., while the next you
better informed, or perchance
ry, will assure you that ten is
best rate at which it can be
d a third, after a careless glance,
k, "that is a one per cent. price
ake it."

curious circumstance is the fact
ur community, endorsements,
rong, do not greatly better the
ice of commercial paper. The
note fixes the rate bid, as a
g, and though a good endorser
he facility with which it can be
, his name upon the reverse will
lessen the price at which it will
ould appear as if the maker of a
its mother, while the endorser
place of its sire, and, to use a
drawn from the former period
lding, which in this place may
what strained, the child follows
s of its mother.

is no better evidence of this fact
fer a piece of paper made by a
endorsed by a strong party. It
und hard to place and often im-
but change the order of the
en presto! it is an article in eager
Again notes made by foreign
e almost without sale in Pitts-
f sold are taken by some buyers,
g better informed, or fancying
s so, expect to be paid for their
ormation as well as to receive a
neration for their investment of

ms of acknowledged worth and
re accommodated at the banks
their accounts are kept at eight
not a few receive their discounts
a close examination into the
nces of these houses will show
we their prestige to the fact that
they keep large sums on deposit
bankers, and hence are regarded
ageous parties for whom to dis-
is really paying twelve per cent.
, to borrow twenty thousand,
le, at six per cent. and keep ten
of it on deposit for the whole
iscount has to run. Yet such is
any merchants adopt, and they
reasons for such procedure on
l that the last ten thousand is re-
them as a species of reserve
ch standing to their credit on the
e bank forms a backing and is a
on which they can draw in the
e much dreaded "rainy day."

not discussing the wisdom of
all of these plans of doing busi-
are these within our province, but
to the belief that close investi-
l show that the banks and bank-
tsburgh contrive to make their
s a rule, pay them a rate of inter-
shall approximate in the neigh-
of nine to ten per cent. Some
derstanding this, prefer in many
to sell their paper outright to
yers or upon the street, as they
laced under no obligations, real
, towards the banks with whom
their deposit account. This may
markable statement, and one lia-
questioned, but it is true as far as
re concerned, and as to the mo-
eaders must look elsewhere.

ave little of interest to report in
market. Rates continue about
, and money remains tolerably
ere is some little inquiry for good
r, but the views of buyers and
e hard to bring to an agreement.
r of some sales of the new Alle-
lley bonds at seventy-five cents,
ry October 1st, when they will be
t present arranged.

llowing table shows the prices of
ernment bonds, railway stocks,
e various sessions of the New
ck Exchange during the day.
l by the St. Clair Banking Com-
16 Sixth street:

13, 1874.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M
	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
81.	118¼	....	118		
	111⅜	....	111⅜		
	115⅛	....	115½		
	116¾	....	117		
new.	116½	....	116½		
	117⅛	....	117⅜		
	117⅛				
	110⅝	....	110⅝		
ons	113⅞	....	113⅞		
's			117½		
ents	111⅜	....	112		
1867	116	....	116		
ion Tel.	75¼	75	75	74¾	75
l	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46½	46⅛
ress	....	108	....	108	
o Express	....	73½	....	73½	
xpress	....	60½	....	60½	
es Express	....	67¼	....	67¼	
Central	100¾	100¾	....	100¾	101
	....	32	....	32	32¾
entral	....	68⅛	....	68	
outhern	72½	72⅝	72½	72⅝	72⅝
tral		93½			
Northw'n	36¾	37¾	37¾		37¾
rred		55½			
d	99⅛	99		99	99
mmon	34¾		34¾	34¼	34¾
mmon		35¼		35¼	35⅜
sissippi		22⅝	22¼	22⅝	22⅞
fic	28⅛	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	28⅞
Alton		102¼		102¼	
rt. & Erie		1¼		1¼	
		123⅛		123⅛	
St. Joe.		25		25½	
l. C.				12¼	
					2½
old				77	77
				76	77½
tinas, July				18	18
s				92⅞	

ollowing is a report of the leading
the Philadelphia Stock Board
o-day. Furnished by Luther S.
n, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
ent'l, 50⅞, sales.		
ania scrip	102	102¾
	35¼	55⅝
ompanies of N. Jersey	125¾	126
8¼, sales.		
alley	61	61½
Valley Railroad 7-30's	85	
ransportation Company	44	44½
and St. Louis 1st bonds	64½	
9⅝.		

GENERAL MARKET.

OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, August 13, 1874. }

vement was active to-day in country
and fair in grain, groceries and provi-
ere is not much change in either in
cter or amount of the trade from that
days preceding.

ain market seems to have become
within the last day or two. Wheat
to be quoted at $1 15@1 20 for new No. 1
r; amber and white do $1 25@1 30; the
have not been quite so heavy this
ast. Corn holds its own at about pre-
ces—80@82c for shelled; 83@84c for ear;
light supply and prices are firm.
in very large supply, the receipts for
s amounting to 56,067 bushels. The
ns have settled down to about 53@57c
; 53@54c for mixed. Rye and barley
t and unchanged. The tendency in
ward lower prices, although we note
ble change to-day.

y produce is active and prices are
intained. We note an advance in
-day, and now quote prime Ohio fac-
3½@14c. Butter, eggs and fruits and
etables are in liberal supply at un-
prices. The receipts of potatoes by
arge, 1,725 bushels being reported to-
is, in addition to the local supply will
weaken prices, which are as yet with-
ration.

ocery market presents no new fea-
cept an easier feeling in coffees and
in sympathy with the Eastern mar-
/e quote as follows:

Coffees. ⅌ ℔.		Japan	56c@ 1 00
	c	Oolong	25c@ 85c
	c	Fancy	@1 00
	24 c	Souchong	25c@ 85c
	23 c	Molasses.	⅌ gall.
	34 c	Strictly chce N O	@88c
sted Coffees.		Good	@83c
pers	28 c	Prime	@75c
bulk	27½c	Demerara	65@70c
l Java	40 c	Syrups.	
Sugars.		Ex. white drips.	@75c
d A	11 c	Sugar drips	@65c

Standard B	10⅛c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard extra C	10⅜c	Rice.	⅌ ℔.
Standard hards	11½c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Franklin extra C	10⅛c	Patna	8@8½c
American extra C	9⅝c	Rangoon	@8 c
Cuba	9⅛c	Raisins.	
Porto Rico	9½c	Layers, ⅌ box.	$3 25
Teas.		Valentia, ⅌ ℔	13 @14c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Currants	7½@ 8c
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Prunes	13½@14c
Imperial	50c@ 1 00		

The provision trade presents no changes from the features already noticed at considerable length in these columns. Prices are fully maintained, and will continue at their present high point until the ring which has secured posession of the stock in Cincinnati and Chicago have sold out, or until an additional supply is called into market by the present high prices. Quotations are as follows: Canvassed hams, ⅌ ℔, 16¼c; shoulders, canvassed, ⅌ ℔, 11¼c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15c; dried beef, canvassed, 18c; beef tongues ℔ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ⅌ ℔, 11c; rib sides, do, 12¾c; clear rib sides, do, 13c; clear sides, do, 13¼c; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $25 00; prime lard refined for summer use, in tcs, ⅌ ℔, 16c; ½ bbls, do, 16½c; buckets, do, 16¼c; in 3 ℔ caddies, do, 17¼c; in 5 ℔ caddies, do, 17c; in 3 ℔ pails, do, 18¼c; in 5 ℔ pails, do, 18¾c; in 6 ℔ do, 18c.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last:

Flour, bbls	720	Apples, bbls	151
Cheese, bxs	323	Corn, sks	270
Wheat, sks	850	Oats, scks	7,946
Bacon, tcs	231	Potatoes, bush	1,725
Ice, cars	4	Hay, bales	290

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, August 13, 1874. }

REMARKS—As before remarked, the run of stock this week up to Wednesday evening has been considerably in excess of any previous week for some time past. It was, however, a notable fact that strictly prime fat cattle were short of the demand. This was in some degree remedied by the number of fair to good stock that was in pens. The prices for prime 1,400 to 1,500 ℔ steers were $6 25@6 50, which was a shade better than last week, whilst common stock was off fully 25@40 per cent. The sales for the week have thus far been heavier than for any similar period for two years or more. The extremely low prices of the lower grades of cattle enabled sellers to get rid of their scallewag stock this week. The outlook for next week's market is flattering.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

The arrivals of cattle, hogs and sheep for the week ending Wednesday, August 12, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	918	4,374	700
Friday	3,666	1,881	4,000
Saturday	374	1,225	2,600
Sunday	1,717	4,800	2,800
Monday	2,142	3,048	4,100
Tuesday	2,533	1,400	5,900
Wednesday	459	370	2,900
Total	9,809	17,097	23,000

SALES OF CATTLE.

The sales of cattle as shown by the books of the weighmaster were for the week ending Wednesday as follows:

Thursday	748	Monday	36
Friday	178	Tuesday	1,954
Saturday	86	Wednesday	2,388
Total			5,495

CATTLE.

The following were the prices at which the different grades of cattle were selling in the market yesterday evening:

Choice 1,400 ℔ steers	$6 50
Choice 1,300 ℔ steers	6 30
Choice 1,200 ℔ steers	5 75
Choice 1,100 ℔ steers	5 50
Choice 1,000 ℔ steers	5 00
Stockers	$3 50@4 30
Bulls	2 25@3 00
Texans	2 50@2 75

HOGS.

The tendency of prices for good hogs is upward, $8 25@8 40 being offered for choice lots, which is $2 50 to $3 50 more than they would have commanded one year ago. We quote as follows:

Prime Philadelphias	$8 25@8 40
Good Philadelphias	8 00@8 10
Fair to good Yorkers	6 75@7 25
Grassers	5 75@6 50

Sheep.

Owing to the run of sheep being lighter than for some weeks past prices were a shade stronger. As usual, good fat sheep are the most sought after, and find ready purchasers at full prices. On the other hand, medium common and scalawags, were dull sale and difficult to dispose of at any price. The following were the rates at which sales were made:

Fine wool fat, 95 to 100 ℔s	$5 50@5 70
Fine wool, 85 to 90 ℔s	5 00@5 20
Fine wool, 75 to 80 ℔s	4 00@4 50
Jersey ewes, ⅌ head	1 00@3 00
Scallawags, ⅌ head	95@1 55

Sales.

We give below a number of actual sales made by leading dealers during the week, which the reader can compare with the foregoing quotations:

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
20	21,130	$5 55	17	21,400	$6 15
18	19,850	5 65	19	19,200	5 25
20	19,580	5 50	18	20,520	5 25
17	21,070	6 12	19	22,920	6 00
20	18,250	5 00	19	18,840	4 60
32	44,800	6 25	18	19,110	4 80
19	20,670	4 75	51	63,640	6 25
20	17,020	4 37	18	19,840	5 40
24	18,170	3 00	19	19,810	5 50
55	32,620	4 50	23	19,900	4 10
29	40,070	6 37	22	17,730	3 55
19	14,740	3 75			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO., SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
11	18,130	$5 75	23	17,860	$2 37
21	21,110	5 00	34	44,700	5 50
22	17,180	4 00	95	96,990	5 60
35	30,250	4 25	18	21,500	5 65
18	17,780	4 65	20	21,660	4 50
35	42,300	5 62			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO., SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
12	13,810	$5 70	16	20,030	$5 85
17	9,260	5 00	53	65,990	6 10
21	17,100	3 50	34	30,690	4 25
18	21,390	5 60	20	2,610	5 62
19	19,870	4 75	18	18,330	4 80
14	15,720	3 75	21	15,300	3 85
16	20,980	6 20	19	19,260	5 15
17	21,400	6 12			

Hogs.

HOLMES LAFFERTY & CO., SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
136	2,344	$7 10	57	10,580	$7 10
59	10,670	7 10	121	22,420	7 30
55	10,000	6 60	95	14,990	6 15
136	22,610	6 50	23	6,400	8 35
20	2,990	6 75	26	5,070	6 85

Sheep.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
126	5,900	$5 00	181	15,520	$4 25
151	13,750	4 40	109	8,600	4 50
221	1,512	4 25	102	4,610	5 35
178	12,050	4 00	212	14,680	3 75
229	21,970	4 25	108	9,340	5 25

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
98	8,440	$4 20	210	15,740	$4 25
82	6,320	4 25	109	8,380	4 00
197	14,800	4 00	198	16,950	4 30
197	18,140	4 50	195	15,390	4 40
208	each	2 00	475	each	2 50
180	each	2 65	210	each	2 50
185	each	2 65	440	each	2 65

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY August 13, 1874. }

The following is the price list of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list, assorted sizes for large orders, 3c card rate, 2 per cent. off net.
Flat rail, (1¾ by ¼) punched and countersunk .... 4 4-10c ⅌ ℔ net
Iron wedges .... 4½c ⅌ ℔ net
Norway Nail rods .... 9¼c ⅌ ℔ net
Crow bars (in ordering please state whether "Wedge or "Pinch" point) .... 5 c ⅌ ℔ net
Beetle rings .... 8¾c ⅌ ℔ net
Fence pickets, ⅝ round, bent to shape 30c per foot of fence. Less 15 ⅌ cent. off.
Carriage and tire bolts (new list) .....70 and 10 ⅌ cent. off net.
Plow bolts .... 30, 10, 5 "
Stove bolts .... 15 "
Machine and square head bolts .... 30 and 10 "
Coach and lag screws .... 30 and 10 "
Bolt ends .... 35 "
Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, small size, (from 3-16 to ⅜,) 7½c ⅌ ℔ off net.
Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, large size, from 7-16 to 2 in.) 6c ⅌ ℔ off, net.
Washers, all made from new band iron, small sizes, (3-16 to ⅜ in.) 9c ⅌ ℔ off, net; large sizes 7-16 to 1½ inch, 7c ⅌ ℔ off, net.
Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in casks, 1 in. diam., 3¾c ⅌ ℔ net: ⅞, ¾ in. diam., 3¾c ⅌ ℔ net; ⅝ in. diam., 4c ⅌ ℔ net.
Patent Head Harrow Teeth, packed in cask, ½c ⅌ ℔ extra.
Skein Bolt, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1c ⅌ ℔ extra when less than 1 keg each size is ordered ⅜ diam. 5½c ⅌ ℔ net; 9-16 in. diam. 6½c ⅌ ℔ net; ½ in. diam 7½c.
Screw Hook-and-Eye Hinges, ¾ to 1 in. diam. 9c ⅌ ℔; ⅝ in diam. 10c ⅌ ℔ net; ½ in. diam. 12c ⅌ ℔ net.
Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pair or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 5¼c ⅌ ℔ net; 8, 10 and 12 in long, 6¼c ⅌ ℔.
Strap and T Hinges, 20 and 10c per cent. off net.
Screw hitching ring .... $5 25 ⅌ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons .... $14 50 ⅌ doz net.
Cast iron washers .... 4c ⅌ ℔ net.
Bridge and roof bolts—
1 to 2 diam, over 8 feet long .... 4 c ⅌ ℔ net.
1 to 2 diam, from 4 to 8 feet long .... 4¼c ⅌ ℔ net.
1 to 2 diam, from 1½ to 4 feet long .... 4½c ⅌ ℔ net.
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long .... 4¾c ⅌ ℔ net.
⅝, ¾, and ⅞ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long .... 5¼c ⅌ ℔ net.
Bridge bolts with upset ends .... ¾c ⅌ ℔ extra
Wrought iron plates punched .... 5c ⅌ ℔ net

WAGON HARDWARE,

Embracing new novelties not before offered to the trade.
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw end, 55c per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end, 70c per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 90c per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolt, 12 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 90c per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 10 per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 20 per set of 8 bolts.
Five cents per set for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths made.
In ordering box strap bolts please give diameter at screw end.
Wagon box rods, narrow track, 18c each.
Wagon box rods, wide track, 20c each.
Single-tree irons, 38c per set of 4 pieces.
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ in. wide, 60c per set.
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 in. wide, 65c per set.
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ in. wide, 70c per set.
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ in. wide, 75c per set.
Wagon brake ratchets, 16½c each.
Wagon brake ratchets, finished with guards, 45c each.
Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 16c each.
Wrought hammer straps, light pattern, 13½c each.
Wrought rub irons, 11c each.
Stay chain hooks, 8c each.
Double and single tree clips, figure 1, 9c each.
Double and single tree clips, figure 2, 10c each.
Double and single tree clips, figure 3, 12c each.
Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 100 sets, 25 per cent. discount.
Wagon box staples, 1½@2½ inches to clinch, ⅌ 1,000, net $11 00
Wagon box staples, made from bevel iron, to rivet on, ⅌ 1,000 net 7 50
Neck yoke eyes .... 4½ cents each.
Neck yoke eyes, with ⅜ inch rings .... 7½ cents each.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch diameter, ⅌ ℔ 4½c
Wagon rivets, extra large flat, oval and steeple head, ¼ inch diameter, all lengths ⅌ ℔ 8½c
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inch diameter, all lengths 9½c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 5℔ paper boxes ⅌ ℔ extra .... 1 c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 25 ℔ wood boxes ⅌ ℔ extra .... ½ c
Wagon and hinge nails, ¼ inch, ⅌ ℔ net .... 17 c
Wagon and hinge nails, 3-16 inch, ⅌ ℔ net .... 19 c
Double tree plates, ⅌ ℔ net 8½c
Coupling plates, ⅌ ℔ net 5½c
Tongue plate, ⅌ ℔ net .... 9 c
Neck yoke plates, ⅌ ℔ .... 11 c
Tongue cap iron, 1¾, 2 and 2¼ inch wide, same price ⅌ ℔ as band iron.
Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, 5-16 inch ⅌ ℔ net 10½c
Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, ¼ inch ⅌ ℔ net 11½c

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, August 13.—Cotton dull at 14¼@15½c. Flour quiet at $4 50@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 20. Corn steady at 90@95c. Oats 60@65c. Provisions steady. Lard 16¼c. Bacon—shoulders 11c; sides 13¼@14. Sugar cured hams 16c. Whisky firm at $1 02.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 13.—Cotton steady. Flour dull but unchanged. Corn and oats scarce and firm. Pork dull. Lard active at 15½@16¼. Bacon quiet at 10@10¼@13¾@13½c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, August 13, 1874. }

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Article	Price
Acid.	
Acetic ....℔	16 @ 20
Citric....℔	1 48 @ 1 53
Oxalic ....℔	22 @ 25
Sulphuric ℔	@ 3½
Tartaric..℔	66 @ 68
Alcohol, gal	2 00 @ 2 20
Aloes.	
Cape.....℔	@ 20
Socot .....℔	@ 75
Am Carb.℔	25 @ 26
Aqua ...℔	11 @ 13
Annotta..℔	60 @ 70
—Ashes.	
Soda ....℔	4½@ 5½
Bal Copa.℔	95 @ 1 00
Bay rum, gal	3 25 @ 3 50
Bark.	
Cassia ....℔	38 @ 40
Cinch red ℔	1 30 @ 1 40
" pale.℔	80 @ 85
" com.℔	38 @ 48
Black Lead.	
American ℔	5 @ 6
East Ind..℔	11 @ 12
German ..℔	7 @ 9
Blue mass ℔	@ 1 10
Blue vitr.℔	13½@ 14½
Borax ref ℔	19 @ 21
Brim roll.℔	4½@ 5½
—Flor sul.℔	5½@ 6½
Calomel A℔	2 15
—English.℔	2 75
Camp ref.℔	35 @ 40
Canthar's ℔	2 12
Cham Ger ℔	48
—Roman .℔	36
Chlorof'm ℔	1 15 @ 1 25
Cloves ....℔	65
Cochineal ℔	80 @ 90
Con lye.eses	7 75 @ 8 00
Copperas.℔	2 @ 3
Cr'm Tar.℔	47 @ 49
Cubebs ...℔	18 @ 20
Cudbear..℔	25 @ 35
Emery En ℔	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps℔	40 @ 44
—Sulph...℔	65 @ 70
Ext Logw℔	10½@ 11
—Liq Cala℔	44 @ 50
—Italian..℔	30 @ 33
—Sicily...℔	.. @ 25
Fustic....℔	3 @ 4
Galls Alep℔	.. @ 33
Gum.	
Arabic sts℔	30 @ 40
" White℔	50 @ 68
Myrrh T'k℔	.. 55
Shellac ...℔	70 @ 80
Trag s'rts℔	35 @ 75
" Flake℔	90 @ 1 00
Hoffm's A℔	.. @ 45
Indigo Ma℔	1 00 @ 1 20
—Span'h't℔	1 10 @ 1 25
Iodine res℔	6 40 @ 6 70
Junip Ber℔	7 @ 9
Logwood.℔	2½@ 3½
Mace .....℔	.. @ 1 75
Madder...℔	15 @ 17
Mag cal...℔	80 @ 1 00
—Carb ...℔	35 @ 40
Manna S F℔	@ 60
Morph sul oz	7 00 @ 7 25
Nut No 1. ℔	@ 1 50
Oil.	
Anise.....	3 50 @ 4 00
Bergamot ℔	@ 7 90
—Castor ..℔	@ 27½
—Cinnam ℔	2 00 @ 2 20
—Cloves..℔	@ 3 88
Oil.	
Cod liv, gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Lemon....℔	4 90 @ 5 20
Linseed,gal	98 @ 1 03
Neats F, gal	90 @ 1 50
Olive, .. gal	1 75 @ 2 00
—qu'rts, doz	6 25 @ 10 00
—pints, doz	3 25 @ 3 50
Origan.....℔	70 @ 1 20
Pepper't ..℔	5 90 @ 6 00
Rosemary ℔	1 00 @ 1 50
Sassafras..℔	80 @ 90
Sperm...gal	2 30 @ 2 50
Tanners.gal	57 @ 65
Whale ..gal	85 @ 92
Wintg'n ..℔	@ 5 75
Opium Ty ℔	@ 10 50
Pl Paris.bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Potass.	
Bichrom ..℔	@ 25
Chlorate .	40 @ 44
Iodide ....℔	4 00 @ 4 25
Putty......℔	4 @ 5
Quin sulp oz	2 60 @ 2 70
Rosin ...bbl	4 50 @ 5 50
Root.	
Gentian ..℔	.. @ 12
Ginger E I℔	.. @ 18
" Jama℔	.. @ 33
Ipec pow..℔	.. @ 1 88
Jalap pow℔	.. @ 85
Liquorice ℔	.. @ 16
Rhub E I..℔	1 25 @ 1 50
Sars Hon..℔	.. @ 58
Senega.....℔	.. @ 1 10
Valeri En℔	38 @ 40
" Germ℔	25 @ 26
Sal Ammo℔	15½@ 17
—Epsom..℔	3 @ 5
—Soda ....℔	3 @ 3½
Seed.	
Canary....℔	7¾@ 8½
Hemp.....℔	7 @ 7¼
Cardamn.℔	@ 2 40
Mustard..℔	12 @ 15
Senna Al.℔	@ 22
" E In.℔	@ 22
Soda.	
Bi Carb..℔	6 @ 7
Soap Cast ℔	12½@ 16
—Cast wh ℔	18 @ 21
Sugar L'd℔	@ 28
Tarp spsgal	45 @ 50
Varnish.	
Copal ...gal	1 50 @ 2 00
Japan ...gal	80 @ 1 30
Damar..gal	1 60 @ 1 80
Ven Red..℔	2½@ 4

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, August 14, 1874. }

There was no alteration yesterday from the ruling prices of the previous day. Business was very quiet and prices were unchanged.

CRUDE.

Crude is very quiet and dull. We quote at 75@77¼c for United at wells; Union for immediate shipment $1 02½. Sales as follows are reported at

PARKERS:

3,000 bbls, Union, immediate shipment	$1 02¼
1,000 bbls, Union, at wells	77½
2,000 bbls, United, at wells	75
2,500 bbls, United, at wells	77¼

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The market is dull and unchanged. We quote crude oil at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at 95c per barrel; at wells 53c.

REFINED.

The market is dull and depressed. We quote carbon oil in car lots at 9¼@9¾c f. o. b. cars at works.

New York—The market is lower, and quoted at 11¾@11⅞c.

Philadelphia—The market is depressed. Refined is quoted at 11½c, spot; September 11⅝c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market is dull and lower. We quote city made at $1 50; country $1 40@1 45.

TITUSVILLE, August 13.—The *Herald* says: The markets were steady and prices were not materially changed. Sales:

1,500 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 05
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 07¼
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 10
2,500 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	77½
2,000 bbls Parkers, United, at wells	75
1,000 bbls, Parkers, Union, at wells	77¼
3,000 bbls, Parkers, United, immediately	1 02½

NEW YORK, August 13, closing 12.—The market has rather a weak feeling with a slow demand, and a dull and lower market at producing point. Crude in bulk 2,000 bbls were sold at 5c; refined quotable at 11¾@11⅞c; cases 17@17¼c; naptha 8c; sales of 5,000 bbls refined for New York delivery in August were made at 11⅝c. Philadelphia delivery—there is a moderate inquiry; 7,000 bbls refined were sold at 11½c.

PARKERS, August 13.—United 75@77¼c at wells; there is not much doing.

TIDIOUTE, August 13.—The market is dull at 72½c at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 13.—The market is quiet at 90 to 95c.

OIL CITY, August 13.—The market is nominal at $1 05.

ROUSEVILLE, August 13.—The market is quiet and dull with nothing doing at about 95c.

TITUSVILLE, August 13.—The market is quiet and firm at $1 05@1 07½.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—The market is quiet: S. W. 11½c; crude 4¾c; cases 15¾c; sales none; futures, September, 11⅝c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
L. W. Young	Citizens O. W.	939
J. Bushnell	National O. W.	954
H. McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	841
H. McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	626
Total		3,360

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 13, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
A. D. Miller	Waring Bros., Phila.	2,386
Brooks, B. & Co.	Warden, F. & Co., Phila.	67
Total		2,453

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 13, 1874.

Central	J P Logan, Phila	827
Waring Bros	Waring Bros, Phila	1,158
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,127
Citizens	Tack Bros, Phila	504
Weisenberger	Warden, F & Co., Phila	50
Total		3,666

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, August 13, 1874. }

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ⅌ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBERS.

First common ⅌ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	38 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	34 00
Shelving on one side	32 00
Moulded weatherboarding	36 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	34 00
Half-inch patent planed	24 00
Half-inch unplaned	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	31 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLE AND LATH.

Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	6 00
Lath	4 00

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, August 13, 1874. }

IC, 10x14, charcoal	$13 00
IX, 10x14, charcoal	15 50
IC, 12x12, charcoal	13 50
IX, 12x12, charcoal	16 00
IC, 14x20, charcoal	13 25
IX, 14x20, charcoal	16 00
IC, 14x20, leaded	11 75
IX, 14x20, leaded	14 00
IC, 10x14, best coke	10 50

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

August 13.—Scotch Pig—Is selling only in a retail way from yard, and our quotations are nominal for any large parcel. Stocks are moderate, and from present appearances, the article paying little or no freight hither. Importers express confidence that very little if any lower prices will be reached. A lot of 100 tons Glengarnock shipped hither by the maker, was sold to go to Troy at $33 00 from the dock. There is no Gartsherrie, Langloan or Summerlee here.

American Pig.—The market remains without improvement, and the prospects from the present outlook for any higher prices are very discouraging. Some business has been consummated since our last, but at low rates, as will be seen below. The offering of several lots of hypothecated iron does not help in any way to strengthen the market. A rumor of a large lot No. 1 iron having been sold is, we believe, without foundation. We report sales of 300 tons No. 1 at $31 75, at Hoboken; 500 do No. 2 X $27 00, thirty days; and 2,000 do forge $25 00, six months, without interest.

Rails—New are without special movement; 1,000 tons English sold to go East at a private rate. American are quoted $55 00@60 00 currency, though some mills, whose stocks are light and are more convenient to shipping facilities, are getting higher rates. In old there have been sales of 4,000 tons T, at Chicago, on which advances had been made, on terms we did not learn. A lot of 600 tons here is reported sold, but we learn no particulars.

Scrap—From yard, the business is small. For future delivery, we hear of 1,000 tons to go East, at a private price.—*Shipping List.*

ST. LOUIS.

August 12.—No. 1 foundry stone coal, Mo. $32 00@34 00; No. 2 foundry stone coal, Mo. $28 00@30 00; Mill, stone coal, Mo. $26 00@28 00; No. 1 foundry charcoal, Mo. $31 00@33 00; No. 2 foundry charcoal, Mo. $30 00@31 00; white and mottled charcoal, Mo. $33 00@34 00; Tennessee charcoal, No. 1 foundry $32 00@34 00; Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry $32 00@34 00; Scotch, according to brand, $43 00@45 00; Massilion $38 00@40 00; American Scotch $43 00; Hanging Rock $35 00; Missouri coal blast charcoal $48 00@50 00; Tennessee coal blast charcoal $45 00@49 00; Kentucky coal blast charcoal $55 00@57 00; Alabama and Georgia coal blast charcoal $47 00@49 00; Missouri charcoal blooms $85 00@90 00; ore—Iron Mountain $8; ore—Meramec $6 50.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 13.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; choice amber $1 43. Corn lower at 77½c. Oats dull and lower at 49@52. Rye quiet at 80@85c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions strong with an advancing tendency. Pork $24 00@25 00. Bacon active and firm; shoulders 10¼c; clear rib 13¾c. Sugar cured hams 17½c. Lard quiet at 15@15½c. Butter—Western quiet and firm; prime to choice; 24@26c; fair to good 23c. Coffee dull and nominal. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 01.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—Butter unchanged. Cheese steady: Western Reserve 12¼@12¾; half skims 8@10c. Eggs firmer and higher; Western 17@19c. Flour dull; superfine $3 50@4 25; extra $4 75@5 50; Indiana and Ohio extra family $6 25@6 87½. Wheat dull; red, new, $1 20@1 28; white $1 35. Rye—State, 88c. Corn quiet and steady; yellow 83c; mixed Western 82c. Oats—white, new, 50@56c; old 65c. Petroleum very strong; refined 11½c August; crude, in barrels, 8⅝c; in bulk 4¾c. Whisky $1 02.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—Cotton dull at 16¼c. Flour steady with a modeate demand. Wheat steady with a moderate demand at $1 15@1 18 for white. Corn firm at 65@67c. Oats steady at 45@48c. Rye steady at 82c. Pork quiet; offering at $23 00. Lard—demand fair and market firm; summer 13½c; kettle 16¼@16½c. Bulkmeats dull; shoulders 8½c spot; clear rib sides 11¼@11½c; clear 11¾@12c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm at 9¼@12⅝@13c. Whisky quiet at 98c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Business was only moderate in the package department and the jobbing trade was quiet. Cotton goods move slowly, but nominally unchanged in prices; Amoskeag and Pearl river denims and tickings sold ahead of the production. Side band prints active. Ginghams dull. Wool flannels in brisk demand. Fancy cassimeres, worsted coatings, felt skirts and hosiery in fair request.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 16½; No. 2, $1 08¼. Corn a shade firmer; No. 2 mixed 65½c. Oats dull; No. 2 36@37c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No. 1, 80c. Barley nominally unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, August 13.—Wheat dull; new No. 1 red Toledo $1 25. Corn quiet at 76c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109⅝.

NEW YORK, August 13, 1874.

MONEY.

Money 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile papers 5@7 per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling dull at 486¾@487 for 60 days, and 489¾@490¼ for sight.

GOLD

opened and closed at 109⅝. Carrying rates ½, 2 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $82,000. Clearings $14,000,000. Customs receipts $505,000.

GOVERMENTS.

Government bonds dull, closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	118⅛	5-20s, 1867	117¼
5-20s, 1862	111⅞	5-20s, 1868	117½
5-20s, 1864	115¼	New 5s	111⅞
5-20s, 1865	116⅞	10-40s	113¾
5-20s, 1865, new	116¼	Currency 6s	117⅞

STATE BONDS.

State bonds neglected, cloing as follows:

Missouri 6s	93¼	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, old	77	N'th Carolina, old	18
Tennessee, new	77½	N'th Caroiina, new	10
Virginia, new	30		

THE STOCK MARKET.

There were no new features of special prominence in operations at the Stock Exchange, and the market closed dull and stupid. The tone of the market was heavy and prices tended downward. Among the sales to-day were 4,500 shares of Western Union, 8,500 Pacific Mail, 94 Union Pacific and 6,000 St. Paul. The market closed as follows:

Canton	50	Do preferred	52¾
W. U. Telegraph	74⅞	Toledo & Wabash	35¼
Quicksilver	29	Do preferred	65
Adams Express	108	Fort Wayne	92
Wells-Fargo	73¼	Terre Haute	7
American Ex	60⅞	Do preferred	21
United States Ex	67¼	Chicago and Alton	102¼
Pacific Mail	46⅞	Do preferred	104
N. Y. Central	100⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	22¾
Erie	32⅞	Clev. Col. & Cin	65
Do preferred	47½	Burlington & Q	106
Harlem	123	Lake Shore	72¼
Do preferred	125	Panama	13¾
Michigan Central	68	Illinois Central	94
Pittsburgh	86¼	Union Pacific st'ck	28⅜
Northwestern	37¾	Central Pacific bds	89⅞
Do preferred	55¼	Union Pacific b'ds	83¼
Rock Island	99	Hartford & Erie	1¼
N. J. Central	105¾	Delaware & Lac	107¼
St. Paul	34⅜	Bankers' bills	487½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 13, 1874.

FLOUR dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—demand fair and prices advanced; closed easier; No. 1 spring $1 07½@1 08; No. 2 $1 03¼@1 04 spot; $1 02¾ seller August; 98¾c sellers September; No. 3, $1 01; rejected, 92½@94c. Corn—demand fair and prices advancing; No. 2 mixed 65¼c spot; 65½c bid seller August; 64⅝ seller September. Oats dull; No. 2, 38c spot; 37⅝@37¼c seller August; 35⅞@35¾c seller September; rejected 37½. Rye active. Barley steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 $1 04.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand active and prices advanced; $23 75 spot; $23 75@23 80 seller September. Lard active; 14¼c spot; 14½c seller September. Bulkmeats dull and lower; shoulders 8¼@8⅜c; short rib middles 11¼@11⅜. Whiskey—demand fair and market firm at 97c.

LATEST—On call board this afternoon wheat closed firm, at $1 03¼@1 03½ seller August; 99⅜c seller September. Corn firmer at 65c seller August; 64⅛@65c seller September.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Cotton—demand good; holders free sellers. Flour firmer with a fair demand; superfine Western and State $4 50@5 20; wheat extra $6 20@6 80 extra Ohio $6 65@7 00. Wheat firm with a fair demand; No. 2 Chicago, $1 23@1 24½; No. 2 Minnesota $1 27@1 29; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 29@1 30. Rye quiet at 90c@$1 05. Barley nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn active with a good demand and prices unchanged. Oats decidedly lower; new mixed Western 50@58c; new white Western 55@60c; old mixed Western 65@70c. Hay quiet for old, heavy for new. Hops firm. Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice dull but unchanged. Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 5c; refined 11⅝c. Turpentine 35¾c. Eggs firm; Western 17@18c. Pork firmer; new mess $23 00@25 00. Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet. Middles steady at 11¾c for long clear; 12c for short clear. Lard opened firm and closed heavy; prime steam 14½c. Butter firm; Western 19@28c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1 01@1 02.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Beeves—receipts 1,160 head, making 3,850 head for three days, against 3,780 head for the same time last week. Good stock in demand at fairly sustained prices; inferior and common ruled dull at a decline of ¼@¼c; poor to common native cattle ranged $8 50@10 50; ordinary to good $11 00@12 50; prime and extra $12 75@13 00; Texans and Cherokees $6 50@9 75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 7,000 head, making 13,250 head for three days, against 11,360 head for the same time last week. Market over supplied and sales slow at eastern prices; sheep averaged $4 50@6 00; lambs $6 @8 50.

Swine—Receipts 1,420 head, making 8,440 head for three days, against 10,940 head for the same time last week. Live hogs selling at $6 50@7 00 for common grassers to corn fed; dressed in moderate demand at $8 25@8 50 for grass fed, and $9 00@9 50 for corn fed.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, August 13—Cattle—Receipts 663 head; total for the week 8,296 head. Good stock scarce, inadequate to supply demand; common stock neglected and will be shipped East in first hands; range $3 70@5 87½ according to quality.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,800 head; total for the week 18,000 head. Western sheep $4 00@5 35.

Hogs—Receipts 1,200 head; total for the week 9,000 head. Market slow for want of proper grades; thin Michigan hogs a drug in the market; Michigan hogs $5 65@5 75; Yorkers $6 00@6 50; heavy hogs $7 00@7 50.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August 13.—Cattle—Receipts 2,800 head. Demand active for choice and prices firm; others dull, easy and tending lower; sales of Texans at $2 37@4 00; fair to choice steers, $4 90@6 20; extra to extra prime, $6 25@6 90. Shipments 1,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 9,500 head. Market active, firm and higher for best, which sold at $4 90@7 50; inferior to medium dull at $5 50@6 60. Shipments 4,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 700 head. Market lifeless but firm at unchanged prices; good to choice, $4 25@5 00; poor to common, $3 00@3 75.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, August 13.—Cattle declined 25c on best grades, under heavy receipts; very best on sale $5 50@5 50; first quality $4 25@5 50; medium to fair $3 50@4 25; ordinary, thin steers and cows $3 00@3 50. Receipts 3,164 head; sales 2,219 head.

Hogs—Advanced; best grades $10 00@10 50; common $8 00@9 50. Receipts 6,398 head.

Sheep—Active at $4 00@5 25. Receipts limited.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 13.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 1 white Wabash $1 31; No. 3 do $1 26¼; No. 1 white Michigan $1 21; extra $1 27. Corn—demand fair and prices advanced; high mixed 68c; low 67¼c; yellow 68¼c; white 75c. Oats—demand fair and market firm; No. 3, 43@44c; No. 2 42@42¼c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 13.—Cotton, flour, grain and provision quiet and unchanged in every respect. Whisky firmer at 98c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Brittannic	August 15	Liverpool.
Elysia	August 15	Liverpool.
Spain	August 15	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	August 15	Liverpool.
Nevada	August 18	Liverpool.
Switzerland	August 18	Antwerp.
Scotia	August 19	Liverpool.
Europa	August 19	Glasgow.
Arragon	August 19	Bristol.
Pommerania	August 20	Hamburg.
Celtic	August 22	Liverpool.
Pereire	August 22	France.
Ethiopia	August 22	Glasgow.
Canada	August 22	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	August 22	Liverpool.
Algeria	August 22	Liverpool.
Herder	August 25	Hamburg
Idaho	August 25	Liverpool.
Bothnia	August 26	Liverpool.
Holsatia	August 27	Hamburg.
Batavia	August 29	Liverpool.
City of Chester	August 29	Liverpool.
Adriatic	August 29	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Sept. 1	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Sept. 2	Liverpool.
Cimbria	Sept. 3	Hamburg.
FROM PHILADELPHIA,		
Illinois	August 20	Liverpool.
Ohio	August 27	Liverpool.
Neuderland	August 29	Antwerp.
FROM BOSTON.		
Parthia	August 15	Liverpool.
Batavia	August 29	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVERS OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., }
PITTSBURGH, August 13, 1874. }

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R Ft.	ABOVE L'W W'R In.	CHANGE —OR† Ft.	CHANGE —OR† In.	DIREC T'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo	9	4	—0	10	N. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	9	9	†1	2	N. W.	Clear.
Davenport	2	5	..	..	N. E.	Fair.
Keokuk	2	11	†0	11	N.	Fair.
Leavenw'th	2	..	..	..	N. E.	Clear.
Louisville	4	11	†0	1	N. W.	Fair.
Memphis	8	11	—0	6	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville	2	6	—0	6	N.	Clear.
Omaha	5	4	..	..	S.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	4	5	—0	5	N.	Fair.
Shreveport	3	10	†0	3	N. W.	Fair.
St. Louis	8	4	†0	1	N.	Fair.
St. Paul	3	11	..	..	E.	Fair.
Vicksburg	12	8	†0	2	W.	Clear.
Dubuque	3	11	—0	1	N.	Fair.
LaCrosse	2	2	..	..	N.	Fair.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 13, 1874.

River stationary at about 5 feet. Weather clear; thermometer 79 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 13, 1874.

River stationary, with 6 feet in channel. Departed—Courier, Parkersburg. Weather cloudy.

EVANSVILLE, August 13.—Weather clear and hot till evening, now cloudy; mercury 80 to 97, now 90. River fallen 10 inches. Port list: Down—Fearless and barges, Mary Ament, Tarascon, Sandy and Evansville. Up—Geo. Roberts, and B. H. Cooke. Business very dull.

CAIRO, August 13.—Arrived—Arkansas Belle, Evansville. Departed—Indiana, New Orleans. River 9 feet 4 inches and falling. Weather cloudy; mercury 96.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—River 9 feet 10 inches and falling.

NASHVILLE, August 13.—River still falling; 2 feet 6 inches on shoals.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

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PATENTS AND CLAIMS
116 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

Patents, Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, &c., procured. No charges unless successful.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Chieftain	Bougher	Geneva.
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Donaldson	Geneva.
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet six inches and falling.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, 8 A. M.; evening, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet six inches and falling. There is no boat loading for the lower ports. The Salt Valley is announced for Cincinnati on Saturday.

COMMODORE R. C. GRAY is at Cape May having a good time generally.

THE steamer Esperanza, Captain J. P. Dunlavy, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port yesterday.

THE following freight and passenger steamers are en route for this city: Esperanza, Mollie Ebert and Salt Valley.

THE boats on the slack water leave daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. They are carrying a large number of passengers both ways.

THE Pat. Rogers was burned August 5, 1874, just eight years after the Genaral Lytle disaster, which happened August 5, 1866.

EPH. MORRIS, of this city, has challenged George Brown, of Halifax, or any other man, for a single scull race for two thousand dollars a side.

CHEAP. The New York *Mail* says: It is an actual fact that steerage passengers were carried by a certain line last week for $5 a head! There cannot be much profit at that figure.

A MISTAKE.—The St. Louis *Republican* credits the Cincinnati receipts of pig iron—1,607 tons—to Pittsburgh. This is all wrong. The pig iron and ore receipts at Pittsburgh for July was over 45,000 tons.

THE Biffin brothers (Hamersly and Anderson) have challenged J. H. Sadler, Robert Bagnal Winship and Tayler for a four ored race for the championship of England and two hundred pounds a side.

THE Memphis *Register* says there is something infinitely solemn in the thought that a man may be born into this world, strut his brief hour upon the stage, and at last tumble off into eternity without ever having seen the St. Louis bridge. Ain't it?

WHY is it that in pictures of steamers supposed to be in mid-ocean the steamer is always represented with all flags flying in the breeze? Everybody who has been to sea knows very well that save when passing another vessel to signal, a steamer's flags are never taken out of the wheel-house until within twenty-five miles of port.

THE river is five feet above low water at Shreveport, while accounts from above the raft report the river dead low.

Navigation from Shreveport to Jefferson is suspended.

Rates on cotton from Shreveport down $2 per bale. There was but 7 feet over Plum Point bar on Saturday.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: Mr. John F. Blake, chief clerk of the Julia, will probably quit the boat after this trip and go into business on shore. The river fraternity hate to loose such men as John Blake, and it will be difficult to fill his place with such another; but when men get married, there are attractions off the river. Mr. Blake has our heartfelt wishes for his success in whatever undertaking he may engage.

THE Britannic is destined to be one of the fastest, if not the fastest, of the White Star fleet. For such an immense vessel, her speed is remarkable, and she has not yet—as sailors say—been "driven." Those who have sailed in her speak of her sea-going qualities in the highest terms. She don't roll much, neither does she pitch, and in the dining *salon* in the roughest weather there is very little unpleasant motion. For nervous people, for invalids, and for those who dread seasickness, the Britannic would seem to be just the ship.

THE Natchez *Democrat* says: A letter has been received by the President of the Natchez Board of Trade, from Captain Scudder, of the St. Louis Anchor Line of steamboats, saying that he will have a boat in the trade between this city and Vicksburg by the 15th of September, and that either he or Captain Kaiser will be in the city in a short time, for the purpose of conferring with the merchants of the city in reference to the prospects of such an enterprise, and probably other subjects of importance.

ST. LOUIS, August 11, 1874.

RIVER EDITOR *Republican*: I have just received a letter from Bismarck, D. T., dated August 6th, in which it is stated that the steamer Fontenelle left there on August 1st with 200 tons of Diamond R freight; also, a lot of other freight. Col. Broadwater and wife and E. G. Maclay, of Diamond R line, were passengers. She will make the trip to Carroll, M. T., in ten days. The steamer Far West left here twelve hours ahead of the Fontenelle; passed her at Stevenson in a little over eighteen hours, a distance of 130 miles. Capt. Maratta has charge of her at present. Freights are coming in there in nice shape. The Peninah is expected here to-morrow (7th.)

Yours truly, FRANK W. ROBERTS.

THE remains of J. R. Stuart were buried at Madison, Sunday. Of the future of the shipyard, the Madison *Courier* says: The indomitable energy of the surviving partner, Mr. W. H. Fry, was fully displayed this morning by his putting the shipyard in full operation, and expressing a determination to continue the business as heretofore. All work now on hand will be completed according to contract and in a few days. As soon as Mr. Fry can systematize the skill under his command he will be ready to contract for all the new work that may offer. Although the loss of Mr. Stuart is deeply felt and his fine executive abilities fully appreciated, we feel warranted in saying that there is ability among the Madison mechanics to sustain the reputation of the yard.

OUR OCEAN RACERS.—Considerable betting has taken place in this city with reference to the speed of the White Star steamer Britannic, which, with her new and patent screw, was to have made the trip under eight days; but, when her previous trip here of seven days and twenty hours is considered, her present trip is far from a success. The City of Montreal, which is considered one of the quicktes boats of the Inman line, arrived a short time after her at Sandy Hook yesterday morning, both vessels having left Liverpool on the same day, viz: Thursday, 30th July. The French steamer Pereire, which left Brest the 1st of August, has beaten the Cunard steamer from Liverpool which left on the same day, the difference between said ports and New York being about two hours.—*New York Herald.*

THE Vicksburg *Herald* says: The river fraternity did as much for the success of the Peoples' ticket in the recent election as any other class of people, and if possible more. Capt. Gunning laid his boat up and brought all his crew down to deposit their ballots for the Peoples' ticket. Capt. Parisot brought down the crew of the Big Sunflower from Yazoo City and held the Yazoo over until the morning after the election in order to give the boys a chance to vote early and often, and work for the success of the ticket. The elevator folks and wharfboatmen took it turn about and worked like Trojans for the success of the People's ticket, and the raftsmen and levee boys—well, just ask anybody who knows how much of our success is due to their efforts. River men can always be counted on in an emergency.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

J A Renshaw, 6 doz brooms; Arbuckles & Co, 17 do, 1 bbl canned tea; G Kann, 32 bdls hides, 2 do s pelts; J S Dilworth & Co, ½ bx oranges; W P Townsend, 29 kegs rivets, 9 casks do; W W Wallace, 9 grates, etc; H Gerwig & Son, 10 bales twine; A & H D Chambers, 3 bxs trimmings; Wm McKee, 12 cook stoves; Hubbard, L & B, 20 bdls hdls; Myers & Armor, 20 do shovels; Reymer Bros, 20 emp boxes; Evan Evans, 2 cars stone; W B Lupton, 5 rolls 1 pelt; Braden & Peabody, 134 bxs cheese; H Kleber & Bro, 1 piano; H C Armor, 13 kegs nails, Henry Rea, 18 bbls apples; S Ewart, 2 kgs fish, 1 cad tobacco; Aiken, Wallace & P, 33 crates peaches, 10 do pears, 1 do apples; Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co, 2 cases flannels, 1 case blankets; J K Mendenhall, 2 bbls peaches; H J Lance, 24 wood pumps; Geo McCoy, 18 do; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 19 bxs pears, 7 bbls do 6 bbls apples; Campbell, Jones & Co, 48 bales straw; Doyle & Co, 46 do do; Cunningham & I, 4 bxs f jars; Zug & Co, 8 bdls s iron; A B Mills, 184 bdls cooper hdgs; M McWhinney, 1 bdl p wheels, 2 pat do; W Mullens, 1 car scrap iron; M F Herron, 1 car hay; W Reynolds, lot h h goods; J D Thompson, 12 bdls handles; Head, Carson & Co, 1 car hay; Wm Cooper & Co, 50 bxs starch; R E Sellers, 35 cases tobacco; W D Cooper & Bro, 50 do do; Haworth & D, 100 do do; S P Shriver, 100 do do; A G Cubbage, 25 do do; A Bricker & Son, 1 car potatoes; Van Gorder & S, 1 do; W H Graff & Co, 1 do; F W Jenkins Bro, 800 scks flour, 100 bbls do; T C Jenkins, 100 do, 800 scks do; 20 bbls Graham do; Elwood & McC, 50 bgs t seeds; W Meek, 39 bags malt; H M Bole, 1 bx s knives; G W Rankin, 2 case wire.

PER ELEVATOR—W J Meek, 1 car barley; Dorrington Bro, 1 do oats; Marshall K & Co, 4 do wheat; John Rose, 1 do oats; W J Meek, 1 do; H J McCracken & Bro, 1 do; L G Graff & Co, 4 do; W C Barrett & Co, 1 do; W F Herron & Co, 1 do; McHenry & H, 2 do.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Thompson & Logan, 319 sks f feed; L G Graff, 1 car hay; Haworth & Dewhurst, 50 cads tobacco; Alex Watson, 35 do; J K Lanahan, 5 bbls whisky; E T Cooper, 7 do; R & W Jenkinson, 20 pails tobacco; S Lindsay & Co, 100 bbls flour; Johnston & McFarland, 1 car ear corn; W J Hammond, 1 car scrap iron; Laing & McKallip, 225 bbls cement W J Meek, 2 cars corn; J A McKee & Son, 1 car staves; D Wallace, 100 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 100 do, 400 sks do; Keil & Ritchart, 1 car oats.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

E Alcott, 1 car lumber; A S Carlisle, 1 do; Dunbar & Co, 1 do; J McCoy, 1 do ice; C A Warmcastle, 1 do o bbls; Jno Rose, 1 do wheat; Jno Wilson & Son, 1 do flour; L F Yoder, 1 case candy; Scobie R S, 10 bdls pokes; Wm B Scaife & Co, 2 boilers; F Pollard, 1 bx glass, 1 bx mouldings; Lee S Smith, 8 bxs sunds, Howe M Co, 2 do, 1 crte do; D Davis, 5 bbls cucumbers; McNish & C, 1 bx nails; Cunningham & T, 2 bbls tops; McCarten & S, 1 case mdse; Dan Kinzer, 1 cse 1 strings; H Childs & Co, 3 do shoes; J M Schell & Co, 2 crates tobacco, 2 bxs do; Voigt, M & Co, 3 bbls pears, 2 do apples; S Ewart & Co, lot e boxes; Wm Frebenstyer, 1 csk cheese; Jas H Loh & Co, 6 bbls eggs, 1 keg soap, 7 do butter; J Henderson & Bro, 5 bxs a b corn; Jos McCallum, 8 bgs rags; Lemon & Weise, 18 bdls chairs, 1 do rockers; Arbuckles & Co, 5 empty boxes; J R Weldin, 1 box books, H H Collins, 270 s pipe; P P M Co, 40 bdls paper; J Porterfield, 10 kegs sund; Jas Graham, 30 bbls flour.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Chaut Lake Ice Co, 6 cars ice; W J Weir & Co, 1 do; Star F B Co, 2 do clay; Flaccus & Son, 1 do bark; W J Baughman, 1 do lime; J L Lowry, 15 do stone; Howard & Son, 4 do; F Beilstein, 1 do live stock; D W Carrol & Co, 1 bellows, 1 sheet iron; H W Buffum, 7 bxs bottles; J A Brown & Co, 1 bx mdse; McCandless, J & Co, 6 bales and 2 bxs flannels, Conner Quinn, 9 baskets corn, 2 do beans, 2 do cabbage.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

The following are the receipts of pig metal, blooms and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	10	Carnegie, K & Co, o	21
J. W. Porter & Co, m	3	Sh'nberger, B & Co, o	2
J Reamer, m	3	Graff, B & Co, m i	4
Caughey & H, m	1	Byers, McC & Co, mi	3
W. Springer, s i	1		
Total			48

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lucy Furnace, o	18	Zug & Co, m	2
Reese, G & W, o	3	Pittsb'g Bolt Co, o	3
Wm. Clark & Co, o	2	Glass, N. & Co, o	2
Total			30

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.
J Reamer, m	1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Wilson, L. & Co., m	1

Coal Received by A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
N. Y. & C. G. C. Co.	48	Armstrong, D & Co.	22
Total			70

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 4 A. M. and 12 M.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA .... CAPT. M. A. COX
STEAMER ELECTOR .... CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN .... CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKS
STEAMER E. BENNETT .... CAPT. P. DONALDSON

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.
A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

CINCINNATI.

For Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.
SATURDAY, August 15—4 P. M.
THE STEAMER
SALT VALLEY,
S. DEWOLF .... Captain
E. F. MADDY .... Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1874, Trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 11:35 a m, Philadelphia 3:35 p m, New York 6:45 p m.

Day Express daily, at 7:26 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:05 p m, Philadelphia 6:35 p m, New York 9:30 p m, Baltimore 7:35 p m, Washington 9:32 p m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:46 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p m.

Cincinnati Express daily, at 12:21 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p m, Philadelphia 2:50 a m, New York 6:45 a m, Baltimore 2:40 a m, Washington 6:20 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:21 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:30 a m, Philadelphia 6:30 a m, New York 9:45 a m, Baltimore 6:45 a m, Washington 8:42 a m.

Fast line daily, at 6:26 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:45 a m, Philadelphia 6:40 a m, New York 9:45 a m, Baltimore 6:45 a m, Washington 8:42 a m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:06, 10:21, 11:46, a m, 2:41, 5:41, 6:06 and 11:31 p m. Sunday, 12:41 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 6:46 a m, 5:01 an 9:21 p m. Sunday, 9:21 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation .... 4:01 and 7:11 p m
Johnstown Accommodation .... 3:31 p m

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	1:21 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday	1:41 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday	8:41 a m
Cincinnati Express daily	9:06 a m
Pacific Express daily	1:41 p m
Way Passenger daily	8:21 p m

Wall's Accommodation 6:36 and 8:21 a m, 1:21, 2:41, 5:46 and 7:51 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:31 and 9:01 a m, 7:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:11 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation .... 5:11 and 9:21 p m
Johnstown Accommodation .... 10:36 a m

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, City Time:

Mail Train	6:36 a m
Express	2:16 p m
Freeport Accommodation	9:26 a m and 4:06 p m
Springdale Accommodation	11:21 a m, 6:21 and 11:21 p m. Sunday, 12:51 p m.
Accommodation for Butler	6:36 a m and 4:06 p m

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler	10:06 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler	5:41 p m
Freeport Accommodation	8:11 a m and 1:41 p m
Springdale Accommodation	6:51 a m, 6:16 and 10:06 p m. Sunday, 9:51 a m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after MAY 31st, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	Atlantic Ex	2:18 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	6:28 a m	Chicago Ex	11:58 a m
Clev & W Mail	6:53 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:38 p m
Chicago Ex	9:53 a m	Chicago Mail	3:13 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	1:58 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:53 p m
Pacific Express	2:13 p m	Cleve & W Ex	5:48 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:28 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex	6:08 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	11:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac	1:13 p m	Enon Ac	8:48 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:13 p m
Leetsdale Ac	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 29th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:53 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	Washington Ac	8:03 a m
Washington Ac	8:33 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:38 a m
Pacific Express	9:38 a m	Cincinnati Ex	7:08 a m
McDonald's Ac	10:43 a m	McDonald's Ac	2:03 p m
Pittsburgh Ex	1:53 p m	Washington Ac	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail	5:23 p m
Washington Ac	5:03 p m	Fast Line	5:58 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	12:14 a m
Sunday Church Train	12:48 p m	Sunday Church Train	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after MONDAY, June 29th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh Time), as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Buffalo Express	6:45 a m	Night Express	5:50 a m
Hulton Ac	6:50 a m	Hulton Ac	6:30 a m
Kittanning Ac	9:40 a m	Soda Works Ac	8:10 a m
Hulton Ac	11:40 a m	Hulton Ac	8:46 a m
Titusville Ex	12:40 p m	Brady's Bend Ac	10:00 a m
Brady's Bend Ac	3:25 p m	Hulton Ac	1:50 p m
Hulton Ac	4:50 p m	Titusville Ex	3:15 p m
Soda Works Ac	6:00 p m	Kittanning Ac	5:45 p m
Night Express	8:10 p m	Hulton Ac	7:20 p m
Hulton Ac	10:50 p m	Buffalo Ex	9:40 p m

Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:25 p m, stopping at all Stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Buffalo Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport and all points Northeast.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.

Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."
CHANGE OF TIME—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

On and after SUNDAY, May 10th, 1874, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:10 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:40 a m
Through Mail	7:00 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:25 a m
Mixed Way	9:30 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:20 a m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 a m	Through Ex	8:45 a m
McKeesport Ac	2:35 p m	Connelsv'e Ac	10:00 a m
Connelsv'e Ac	3:35 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:00 m
McKeesport Ac	4:30 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:10 p m	McKeesport Ac	4:50 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:30 p m	Uniontown Ac	6:10 p m
Through Ex	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through Mail	8:25 p m
W. N'ton Ch T	12:45 p m	W. N'ton Ch T	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.
General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.

E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. C. HOUGH Genl. Passenger Agent.

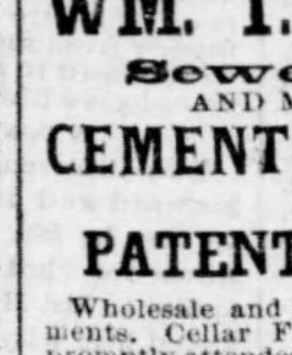
STEAM BOILERS

We hereby notify the public that M. W. HAZELTON is no longer an Agent of ours, and his acts will not be recognized by us.

All parties Manufacturing or using FEED WATER HEATERS will do well to look to their interest before purchasing Heaters infringing on us, as all will be held strictly accountable for infringements, and no other party or parties have patents on same. For information apply to GEO. H. STOVER & CO., 75 Water street, Agents, and E. A. MONTOOTH, Attorney, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE WATERS PATENT HEATER CO.,
WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.
J. WILCOX, President.
June 25, 1874.

WM. T. DUNN & CO,
Sewer Builders,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CEMENT SEWER PIPE
AND
PATENT CHIMNEY PIPE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cements. Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE AND WORKS, 240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.



Get the Best
HOWE STANDARD
Scales,
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood.

I. W. GRUBBS,
Wholesale Dealer in
COAL AND NUT COAL,
OFFICE, 119 WATER STREET.
Special attention given to the supply of ROLLING MILLS, BY RIVER, IN FLATS.

CIDER, CIDER.
50 barrels Racked Cider, very fine, warranted pure, for sale by the barrel.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
305 LIBERTY STREET,
Opposite Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN .... GEORGE R. SNOWDEN
JAS. R. & GEO. R. SNOWDEN,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,
NO. 522 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.
Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive. For Sale by
D. WALLACE.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS.

We have for sale a small amount of
"SUB DIST. SCHOOL BONDS"
THESE BONDS BEAR
Eight Per Cent. Interest,
Payable annually, and are in all respects A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
PRÆTSCH, STROUS & CO.,
58 FOURTH AVENUE.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
The Security Company
No. 819 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

The business of this Company is divided into the four following departments, separate and distinct from each other, viz;
BANKING,
INSURANCE,
REAL ESTATE,
STOCK.

Possessing a liberal charter, ample capital, and a thorough organization, this Company offers to the public unsurpassed facilities for the transaction of financial affairs.

BANKING.
Deposit accounts received either in currency or coin, subject to check without notice.
Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand, and after fixed dates, with interest, available at all points.
Collections of drafts, notes, dividends and coupons made throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. Loans made upon approved collateral.

INSURANCE.
This Company will issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire, either perpetual or for stated periods; or at the option of the insured, will place the same in any other reliable Company doing business in this Commonwealth.

STOCKS.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, etc., upon commission, will be executed at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.
Purchases and sales will also be made for account of customers, upon the deposit of requisite margins, and carried for thirty, sixty or ninety days.

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BEECHER AND MOULTON.

(Continued from First Page.)

guidance in the beginning, and have indeed traveled on a "rough and rugged edge." My prolonged effort to suppress this scandal which has at last spread so much desolation through the land, but cannot admit that I erred in desiring to keep these matters out of sight. In this respect I appeal to you and to all Christian men to judge whether almost any personal sacrifice ought not to have been made, rather than to suffer the morals of the entire community, especially of the young, to be corrupted by the filthy details of scandalous falsehoods daily iterated and amplified for the gratification of impure curiosity, and the demoralization of every child that is old enough to read.

The full truth of this history requires that one more fact should be told, and especially as Mr. Tilton has invited it. Money has been obtained from me in the course of these affairs in considerable sums, but I did not at first look upon the suggestions that I should contribute to Mr. Tilton's pecuniary wants as savoring of blackmail. This did not occur to me until I had paid perhaps two thousand dollars. Afterwards I contributed at one time five thousand dollars. After the money had been paid over, in five one thousand dollar bills, to raise which I mortgaged the house I live in, I felt very much dissatisfied with myself about it. Finally, a square demand and a threat was made by my confidential friend that if five thousand dollars more was not paid, Tilton's charges would be laid before the public. This I saw at once was blackmail in its boldest form, and I never paid a cent of it, but challenged and requested the fullest exposure. But, after the summer of 1873 I became inwardly satisfied that Tilton was inherently and inevitably a ruined man, and no longer trusted either his word or his honor. I came to feel that his kindness was but a snare and his professions of friendship treacherous. He did not mean well by me nor by his own household; but I suffered all the more on this account. As he had grown up under my influence and in my Church, I could never free myself from a certain degree of responsibility for his misdoings—such as visits a father for a wrong doing son, and in times of great mental depression. This feeling sometimes amounted almost to a mania.

Mr. Beecher here details his efforts to prevent the scandal being made public, which was threatened by the trial of Tilton by the Church, and says of Tilton:

I was so determined to carry out my pledges to Moulton for him and to do all in human power to save him, even from himself, that I was ready to resign if that would stop the scandal. I wrote a letter of resignation, not referring to the charges against me but declaring that I had striven for years to maintain secrecy concerning a scandal affecting a family in the Church, and that, as I had failed, I herewith resigned. This letter was never sent. A little calmer thought showed me how futile it would be to stop the trouble—a mere useless self-sacrifice. But I showed it to Mr. Moulton, and possibly he copied it. I have found the original of it in my house. If I could at this moment remember any of the other letters which I have written to Mr. Moulton, I would do so. If he has reserved all my effusions of feeling he must have a large collection. I wished him to bring them all before the Committee. I should have been glad to get such hints as they may contain to refresh my recollection of facts and sequences. I have no fear of their full and fair publication, for though they would doubtless make a sad exposure of my weakness, grief and despondency, they do not contain a line confessing such guilt as has been charged upon me or a word inconsistent with my innocence, nor any other spirit than that of a generous remorse over a great and more and more irreparable evil. But however intense and numerous may be these expressions of grief, they cannot possibly ever state the anxiety which I constantly felt for the future, the perils of which it is now clear I did not exaggerate, nor the sorrow and remorse which I felt originally on account of the injury which I supposed I had unwittingly done to a beloved family, and afterward, for the greater injury which I became satisfied I had done by my unwise, blind and useless efforts to remedy that injury, only—as it proved—at the expense of my own name, the happiness of my own family and the peace of my own Church.

His last words were as follows:

Gentlemen of the Committee, In the note requesting your appointment, I asked that you should make full investigation of all sources of information. You are witnesses that I have in no way influenced or hindered [illegible] with your proceedings or duties. I have wished the investigation to be so searching that nothing could unsettle its results. I have nothing to gain by any policy of suppression or compromise. For four years I have borne and suffered enough, and I will not go a step further. I will be free. I will not walk under a roll or yoke. If any man would do me a favor, let him tell all he knows now. It is not mine to lay down the law of honor in regard to the use of other persons' confidential communications, but in so far as my own writings are concerned there is not a letter nor document which I am afraid to have exhibited, and I authorize any and call upon any living person to produce and print forthwith whatever writings they have of any source whatsoever. It is time, for the sake of decency and public morals, that this matter should be brought to an end. It is an open pool of corruption, exhaling deadly vapors. For six weeks the nation has risen up and sat down upon scandal. Not a great war nor a revolution could more have filled the newspapers than this question of domestic trouble. Magnified a thousand fold and, like a sore spot in the human body, drawing to itself every morbid humor in the blood, whoever is buried with it, it is time that this abomination be buried below all touch or power of resurrection.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee furnish the following report of proceedings on Monday night last.

BROOKLYN, August 10, 1874.

The Committee met at three P. M., all members present. At about five o'clock Francis D. Moulton, who was expected at the opening of the session, made his appearance, when, with the consent of the Committee, he made the following statement, prefacing it with the remarks "I submit to you first the invitation signed by your Chairman July 27th, 1874, next the invitation of your Chairman signed July 28, and next the invitation of your Chairman signed August 4th," laying copies of these invitations on the table before him:

Statement of Mr. Moulton.

Gentlemen of the Committee—When I was last before you I stated that I would, at your request, produce such documents as I had and make such statement of facts as had come to my knowledge on the subject of your inquiry. I fully intended so to do, and have prepared my statement of facts as sustained by documents and made an exhibition of all papers that have come in any way into my possession bearing on the controversy between the parties. That statement must of course, bear with more or less force upon one or the other of them. On mature reflection, aided by advice of my most valued friends, I have reconsidered that determination and am obliged to say to you that I feel compelled from a sense of duty to the parties, to my relation to their controversy and to myself neither to make the statement nor produce the documents.

When I first became a party to the unhappy controversy between Beecher and Tilton, I had no personal knowledge nor any documents in my possession which could affect either. Everything that I knew of fact or have received of papers has come to me in the most sacred confidence, to be used for the purpose of composing and settling all difficulties between them and of preventing, so far as possible, any knowledge of their private affairs being brought to public notice. For this purpose, all their matters have been intrusted to me, and for none other. If I should now use them it would not be for the purpose of peace and reconciliation, but to voluntarily take part in a controversy which they have seen fit to renew between themselves. How faithfully, earnestly and honestly I have labored to do my duty to these parties for peace, they both know. The question for me to settle for myself and no other, is, now: Ought I to do anything to aid either party in a renewed controversy by the use of that which I received and have used only to promote harmony? On my honor and conscience, I think I ought not, and at the risk of whatever of misconstruction and vituperation may come upon me, I must adhere to the dictates of my own judgment, and preserve at least my own self-respect.

I call attention again to the fact that yours is a mere voluntary tribunal, and whatever I do here is done by a voluntary and not a compelled witness. Whether before any tribunal having power to compel the production of testimony and statement of fact I shall *ever* produce these papers or give any of these confidential statements, I reserve to myself to judge of an emergency which I hope may never come. Against my wish (as I never have been in sympathy with a renewal of this conflict) a part of these documents have been given to the public. In so far, confidence in regard to them has ceased. It is but just, therefore, and due to the parties that the whole of those documents, portions of which only have been given, shall be put into your hands. In response to the thrice renewed request of the Committee, I have therefore copies of them which I produce here and place in the hands of the Committee with the hope and request that, after they have been examined by them, they may be returned to me. If any controversy shall arise as to the authenticity of the copies or of the documents, on that point I shall hold myself open to speak, with this exception—except in defense of my honor and the uprightness of my course in all this unfortunate and unhappy business, the purity and candor of which I appeal to the consciences of both parties to sustain me. I do now propose, and hope I may never be called upon hereafter, to speak either as to the facts or to produce any paper that I have received from either parties involved herein.

(Signed) FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

[The letters will appear in Mr. Beecher's statement, with an explanation of each.]

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

After reading this statement, Moulton was subjected to a brief cross-examination, as follows:

Mr. Winslow—Mr. Moulton, the Committee desire me to ask you some questions; notwithstanding the position you take here in your written statement. You are well aware, as you show by the three invitations which the Committee have sent you, that we are in good faith pursuing an investigation. You will remember that we were appointed by the pastor of Plymouth Church, with the sanction and approval of the Examining Committee of that Church to inquire into all these matters relating to the alleged grievances of Mr. Tilton. The letter of authority that comes to us is not limited; no restrictions are put upon us of any kind. We are invited to examine all sources of evidence, and we have looked upon you as one of the principal sources of evidence. We have waited some two or three weeks to get your testimony, and I am sure I express the feeling of the Committee when I express a sense of disappointment at the position you take. Of course, we know that we are not a court with compulsory powers; we are, as you state, a mere voluntary tribunal. You can do exactly as you please; we await your pleasure. But what I desire to know, is, in behalf of the Committee, whether you have so deliberately formed this purpose as to make it beyond recall, as things now stand.

Mr. Moulton—In reply to what you have said, and with reference to my appearance here, so far as you are concerned in this Committee I call your attention to the language of your own invitation, namely, this: "We earnestly request that you bring all the letters and documents in your possession which are referred to by Theodore Tilton in his statement before the Committee." I comply with the request of this Committee and produce copies of the letters referred to by Mr. Tilton, the authenticity of which I am ready, within a few moments, to establish.

Q. Do you mean to have us understand, Mr. Moulton, that you have personally compared the originals with these copies, so that you know, of your own knowledge, that they are correct?

A. I mean to state exactly what I have stated.

Mr. Winslow—You have not stated anything on that point.

Mr. Moulton—Yes, I stated that these are copies of the letters which you requested, referred to in Mr. Theodore Tilton's document.

Q. Do you state, of your own personal knowledge, that they are copies, or have you trusted to somebody else to make copies and compose them?

A. I beg pardon, sir. I am willing to authenticate these copies whenever you wish that they should be authenticated.

Q. Cannot you now be induced, Mr. Moulton, to go on, notwithstanding what has happened, and give us a full statement of all your knowledge on these matters?

A. I stand upon the communication which I have made to you to-day, sir.

Q. And that you do not mean to change?

A. Not without sufficient reason.

Q. Of course I am now referring to the present moment.

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Winslow—There is another point I would like to ask you about. Mr. Moulton. Considering the great importance of these letters, I submit to you whether it would not be fair and proper that the originals be produced, notwithstanding your readiness to authenticate these copies. You know that in a court copies would not be received where the originals could be produced, and would you not be willing to produce them long enough to have them looked at and examined?

A. In answer to that question, I would say I have not any desire, nor have I had any desire, to withhold these originals from you, and I am willing now, or within a few minutes, to produce them. You may send any member of your Committee to see them if you doubt their authenticity.

Mr. Winslow—I do not put it on the ground of doubt, but on the ground of business-like regularity.

Mr. Moulton—Pardon me. I call your attention to the language of this statement which I have made, and if the authenticity, by either party, of these documents is doubted, I hold myself ready to prove their authenticity.

Mr. W.—I do not feel called upon to put it on any ground of doubt, because there is no reason for doing it.

Mr. M.—I do not think there is, sir.

Mr. W.—It is merely a matter of customary business regularity.

Mr. M.—I have in good faith came here and have presented to you copies of the original documents. If you doubt—

Mr. W.—Do not put it in that way, please.

Mr. M.—Pardon me. I referred to my communication. If there is any doubt, I shall remove the doubt.

Mr. W.—You were about to say something of your willingness to send for them while you are here and let us see them.

Mr. M.—Oh, well. You wont doubt them, I think.

Q. If we should concluded that we wanted to see them at some other time, would you send for them?

A. Certainly, sir.

Q. Within the present week?

A. Certainly. I am willing to go with all the members of your present Committee or any one that you may select some time during the present week and show to any accredited members of this Committee the original documents. Is that a fair answer to that question?

Mr. W.—That is satisfactory.

Mr. Hall—Perhaps that question could be determined, so far as the Committee are concerned at the present moment.

Mr. M.—I would have your action in reference to these documents determined according to the expression of the document which I have submitted to you.

Mr. Winslow—Well, if for any reason we want to see the originals, I understand you to say there is no objection?

Mr. M. assented.

Mr. White—I want to inquire whether your objection to giving a fuller statement is based upon the wording of the letters which seem, on one construction, to limit it to bringing with you the originals of the letters or papers referred to in Mr. Tilton's statement before the Committee, as it seems to me that the letter is susceptible of another explanation, and one which certainly was the understanding of the Committee?

Mr. Moulton—Yes, sir. I will answer your question. I wish to say, and I do say, that I have acquiesced just now in the request of your chairman, and that all the reasons for the non-production of facts or the non-exhibition of documents is given in the communication which I have just read to you.

Mr. White.—Well, as I understand it, the first request, anticipating all of these, called upon you to come before us and give your testimony in regard to any charges which might affect the character and Christian standing of Mr. Beecher in the letter referred to of Theodore Tilton to Dr. Bacon.

Mr. Moulton—Your original letter did not say any such thing.

Q. Have you a copy here that we may see what it did say?

A. I presented to you at the beginning of this interview the letter from your chairman, with reference to which I appear, and as it is a fact that I have fully answered these thrice repeated questions, I submit that this answer is sufficient.

Mr. Sage.—Allow me to ask you one question, Mr. Moulton?

Mr. Moulton—Certainly.

Mr. Sage.—The letter of mine which is before me, contains a request to bring with you the originals of all the letters and papers referred to in Mr. Tilton's statement to the Committee.

Mr. Winslow.—He has covered that by his agreement.

Mr. Moulton.—If you doubt my veracity, or if you require them, you shall have them.

Mr. Sage.—When shall we?

Mr. Moulton—Any time you can go with me altogether to my house if you want to.

Mr. Sage.—The point is unequivocal that we can have possession?

A. Not that you can have possession, but that you can see them.

Q. Well, do you mean possession long enough to examine them?

A. Yes, sir, in accordance with my statement.

Mr. White—The letters that are referred to, which are produced by you here, three in number, each of them refer to a request before made to appear and give your testimony. I desire simply, as one of the Committee, to state that it is my understanding of those requests that they cover the same thing that was embodied in the statement in the request of early in July, that you appear and give your testimony in regard to matters involved in the Tilton letter to Mr. Bacon; and as they refer to that, again I claim it as my understanding, as one of the Committee, that this request is limited to the simple production of papers, but it does include in it a request to give your testimony in regard to all the matters. That is what I have been trying to make appear here.

Mr. Moulton—I repeat again that I have answered fully in my interview with you to-day the request of the chairman of your Committee.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Tracy, Mr. Moulton replied, "I have stated explicitly in my communication to this Committee the grounds upon which I deny to this Committee a statement of the facts and an exhibition of the documents that have come into my possession in confidence."

General T.—Then you do not mean to put that refusal upon the form of the Committee's invitation to you?

A. No, sir.

On motion of Mr. Cleveland, it was voted that Mr. Winslow be authorized to go with Mr. Moulton to examine and verify the documents.

After some informal conversation in regard to the publication of the proceedings of the present session, Mr. Moulton retired. The Committee remained in consultation until seven o'clock, and then adjourned to meet again on the evening of Tuesday, the 11th inst., at eight o'clock.

POLITICAL.

Tennessee.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

MEMPHIS, August 13.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson (Tenn.) special, says the Democrats of the eight district nominated J. D. C. Atkins for reelection to Congress by acclamation.

Indiana.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 13.—The Republican Convention for the Ninth Congressional district, held at Crawfordsville, Indiana, to-day, renominated Hon. T. J. Cason, the present incumbent, by one and a half votes.

Indiana.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 13.—Judge New, of Jennings county, was nominated for Congress from the Fourth district to-day.

State.

The Republican delegate elections in Chester county will be held on Saturday, 22d inst., and the convention on Tuesday, 25th.

Gov. Hartranft has appointed Wm. L. Evans, Esq., Coroner of Westmoreland county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Maj. John M. Bierer.

The Berks county, Pennsylvania, Democracy are quite active just now, in consequence of a rumor that Andrew Jackson is about to make a tour of that State.—*Brooklyn Argus*.

The Lancaster *Examiner* says: David Evans has declined being a candidate for Congress. John H. Brackbill has also declined to allow the use of his name for a delegate to the State Convention from the Southern district.

The Dauphin county Democratic Convention met on Tuesday, and elected Frank S. Seiler Senatorial, and George L. Bailey, E. B. Cobaugh and F. S. Bowman Representative delegates to the State Convention. No ticket was nominated.

The Republican Standing Committee of Bucks county have set Tuesday, September 29th, for the holding of the nominating convention. The Congressional delegate elections in the Seventh district will be held on Saturday, September 26th.

At a meeting of the Republican county convention of Perry county on Monday last at Bloomfield, John D. Cree was chosen Representative delegate to the State Convention, and John Rouse, James E. Stephens and Emanuel Reisinger appointed Senatorial Conferees to elect a Senatorial delegate. H. L. Hohenshildt, Isaac Wright and George Pennell were elected Congressional Conferees.

Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, of Chambersburg, is a fit man for the Republican State Convention to nominate for Lieutenant Governor, according to the notion of the *Repository*. The General served with great credit during the late war, being a regular army surgeon on duty at Fort Sumter when that place was bombarded. At the close of the rebellion he was in command of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

The Democratic Convention of Cumberland county assembled on Monday, at Carlisle, and put in nomination the following ticket: President Judge, Martin C. Herman. Senate, Col. James Chestnut. Assembly, W. B. Butler, George M. Mumper. District Attorney, F. E. Beltzhoover. Commissioner, Joseph Boutz. Director of the Poor, Geo. Jacoby. Auditor, Christian Deitz. The nomination for Congress was conceded to the other counties of the district.

The annual meeting of the Democrats of Berks county was held on Monday, and, as a matter of course, adopted a series of resolutions highly eulogistic of Democracy and its local standard-bearers, Congressman Clymer, Senator Ermentrout, and Assemblymen Smith, Dry and McCullough, and recommending Warren J. Woodward for Supreme Judge. Clymer and Ermentrout made speeches, mainly devoted to well disguised laudation of their own sweet selves.

The convention which met last Tuesday in this place to consider the propriety of nominating candidates for State Senate, Assembly and District Attorney, adjourned without making any nominations, except that of W. H. Klingensmith, Esq., for District Attorney—to meet again on Tuesday, the 25th inst. At that time there will be final action taken in regard to the best course to be pursued to maintain the local option law, at least until the spring of 1876. We presume a ticket will be agreed upon at the meeting to be held on the 25th inst.—*Greensburg Tribune and Herald*.

The Democratic wire workers in this county are not yet satisfied with going for Greeley. While that party in this section is generally going back to its old policy of being true to itself, and fighting it out under a Democratic banner, the managers in this county are still coquetting with the odds and ends of all parties. So they call on every body opposed to the Republican party with reason or without, to come out and give them a little bit of a lift at their County Convention and the polls. They are like that chap who could call "spirits from the vasty deep," but the practical question is "will they come?" Not much.—*Warren Mail*.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* has recently been making some severe strictures upon General Harrison Allen, Auditor General, for not compelling the State Treasurer to do certain things, but over which the law gives him no power or authority. The Auditor General has no control over the State Treasurer, except to audit his accounts and the bills presented for settlement. When General Allen was nominated, three years ago, our prejudices were all against him. Reports of the most damaging character were freely circulated involving his general character for integrity as a citizen and a legislator. We have, therefore, watched his course very closely since he has been in office, and it is due to him that we should here state that we have heard no word urged against his official conduct save and except those promulgated by the *Gazette*, and which do not seem to be embraced within the scope of his authority.—*West Chester Republican*.

THIRD EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

STEAM BOILER COMMISSION.

Professor Winlock Has Not Accepted the Chairmanship.

General Smith Would Recall His Resignation.

Appraiser Blodgett Takes Charge of the Customs Division.

Belgium Asks About Our Marine Hospital System.

The Pittsburgh Hospital to be Vacated September First.

Great Loss of Chinese Seamen by Shipwreck.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1874.

Mr. Blodget Takes the Customs Division.

Lorin Blodgett, Appraiser at Large, to-day assumed charge of the Customs Division in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Mr. James. While accepting his new post, it will not be necessary for Mr. Blodgett to surrender his present commission. Under the law creating the office of General Appraiser, that officer can be assigned to general duty as special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury in customs matters. The law authorizes three of this grade of customs officers, who may constitute a board to consider and determine such important subjects as the equalization of duties. Their powers are also of a general and judicial character. The law, however, has never been fully carried out in these features. It was contrary to the policy of the Treasury Department. Mr. Blodgett has acted as judge of appeals at New York city, but until the present has not been recognized in his general capacity, but as performing duty at his place of residence. In view of the above provision, Mr. Blodgett is now acting under an assignment in accordance with law.

The Steam Boiler Commission.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet been notified by Professor Joseph Winlock of his acceptance of the responsible office of chairman of the Steam Boiler Explosion Commission. Professor Winlock is now the Director of the Cambridge University. To-day a formal proffer of the appointment was sent to Professor Winlock by mail, and an early answer is looked for. It is generally believed that he will accept. The future plan of operations with respect to the experiments will not be finally determined until after the chairmanship shall have been filled, but there is a strong disposition manifested by the Secretary to abolish the present Commission and turn the whole work over to the National Academy of Sciences, under the provisions of the act of incorporation mentioned in these dispatches yesterday. It has been decided that the appointments of the Commission can be revoked, as they are merely held from the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy. They have so far drawn about eight hundred of the two thousand dollars allowed them for the whole series of experiments. The incompetency of the Commissioners is now frankly admitted by Treasury officials. The latter say that the mere bursting of boilers, which is all that has been attempted so far, has no practical, and certainly no scientific, value. General Smith, late Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, has written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury recalling his letter of resignation. He has been informed that his resignation has been accepted. The object of this move of General Smith is to secure an investigation of the charges made against him by the Commission.

Belgium Seeks Information.

The Supervising Surgeon of Marine Hospitals has received a letter from the Department of State, enclosing a series of questions asked by the Government of Belgium in reference to our marine hospital system. The United States, Chili and Canada are the only countries in which the Government cares directly for the sick and disabled of its mercantile marine. In all other countries private hospitals are used. The desired information will be submitted at once.

Pittsburgh Marine Hospital.

Supervising Surgeon Woodworth has written a letter to Dr. Reilly, temporarily in charge of the Marine Hospital Bureau, stating that he has made an arrangement to vacate the Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh by September first. Supervising Architect Mullet has been notified that he can make arrangements about the sale of the property. This will be done at once.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1874.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE BY SHIPWRECK IN CHINA.

The United States Consul at Swatow reports to the State Department, under date of June 10th, that on April 11th he learned that some Chinese fishermen had stated that the masts of a recently sunken vessel were visible off the Island of Nawoah, and that it was supposed that every one on board were lost. The American bark Scotland, which had left Shanghai for Swatow, was many days overdue, and as it seemed probable that this was the wreck of that vessel, the Consul applied to the Chinese Admiral for information. The Admiral replied that there had been a storm on March 20th, in which one hundred native boats and three hundred live were lost, but he had heard nothing of a foreign wreck.

VAN WERT, OHIO.

Northern Ohio Firemen's Tournament--Brilliant Display and Friendly Contests.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., August 13, 1874.

The first annual Northern Ohio Firemen's Tournament was held in this place to-day, and but for the heavy storm this afternoon would have proved successful. Upwards of fifteen thousand people were in attendance. There was an imposing parade, composed of steam and hand engines, hook and ladder trucks and hose carts, led by four bands. After this brilliant display, the contest commenced. Delphos band engine won a prize of fifty dollars and a banner valued at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The Galion steamer won a prize of seventy-five dollars. The races between the different hook and ladder companies, prizes being awarded to the winning parties, were satisfactory to all.

ROCHESTER, PA.

Laying of Corner Stone of First Presbyterian Church--Address by W. H. Gill, of Allegheny.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., August 13, 1874.

The corner stone of the First Presbyterian Church, of Rochester, was laid this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies, conducted by Rev. W. H. Gill, of Allegheny City, assisted by Revs. R. T. Taylor and Lynch, of Beaver, and Rev. B. C. Critchlow, of New Brighton. The address by Rev. Mr. Gill was listened to by a large gathering of people.

FIRE RECORD.

Crawford County, Ohio—$2,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., August 13, 1874.

The barn of Jennings S. Hawk, near Wingart's Corners, was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss two thousand dollars; insured for twelve hundred dollars.

Cambridge City—$12,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., August 13, 1874.

The barns and tobacco house of Joseph Kimmett, together with several stacks of grain, were burned this evening. The fire caught from a threshing machine engine. The tobacco consumed was two years old, and the entire crop from thirty-two acres. About two thousand bushels of barley, several hundred bushels of wheat, threshed, and as much more unthreshed. Mr. Kimmett's loss will reach twelve thousand dollars. Insurance light.

CASUALITIES.

Waynesburg Physician Seriously Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., August 13, 1874.

Dr. T. W. Ross was thrown last night by his horse falling, and seriously if not fatally injured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

One hundred and eighty-three sacks of Australian mail passed east through Omaha yesterday.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth Illinois district yesterday nominated Isaac Clements for Congress.

The funeral services of Bishop Whitehouse were held at Chicago yesterday, and were very impressive.

General John A. Garfield was yesterday renominated for Congress from the Nineteenth district of Ohio.

J. W Robinson, of Marysville, was yesterday renominated for Congress from the Ninth Congressional district of Ohio.

The Austin war was a failure. One negro was killed. No white man was even wounded. Only one store was sacked by the negroes while they had possession of the place. Seventeen of the most boisterous are in jail awaiting trial.

The Cambridge *Index* has it that a case of barbarism has just come to light in Venango in which a little orphan child was being starved to death by inches by his niggardly and miserly grandparents. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and, appalling as it is, the committee confirms the rumor. The little fellow said that he was not allowed anything to eat but mush and crusts of musty bread. He is a mere shadow, and a sight that brings fresh to mind the half-starved soldiers in Andersonville prison. Proceedings have been instituted against the misers, who are rich, and the interest of the next Quarter Sessions will be somewhat intensified by this case.

CITY MATTERS.

Western University

opens August 31. Call from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

For a night's fun, go to Trimble's and see and hear the Kernell and Thatcher Combination. They are good.

Railroad Accident.

An accident occurred on the Connellsville Railroad, near Soho, about six o'clock, last evening, which may result fatally. A Mr. Dillon, a repairman on the road, was returning home when he attempted to cross the track before a train. He was struck and knocked off the track, suffering very severe injuries about the head as well as the body. He was taken to his home, and but slight hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The Reservoir Contracts.

The sub-committee on reservoirs held another meeting yesterday afternoon to arrange for the proposed transfer of the contracts of Howard & Son for the construction of the Hiland avenue and Brilliant Hill reservoirs to Mr. Jacob H. Walters. Mr. Walters was present, and the question of the demand of the committee requiring an additional bondsman was discussed. There was nothing done, however, in the matter.

More of that Church Trouble.

Yesterday the trouble of the Zion Baptist church (colored) of Allegheny, was further complicated at the office of Alderman Butler, in this city. Information had been made there by Rachel Roy, charging Rev. G. W. Jackson, the pastor of the church, with committing an indecent assault upon her, and a partial hearing took place in the case yesterday. A further hearing will be had this morning. The offense is alleged to have been committed about a year ago.

The Glendale Affair.

Yesterday Mayor Fleming, of Allegheny, disposed of the case growing out of the Glendale affray. Dr. McCready, of Sewickley, testified as to the nature of Matthews' wounds. In his opinion they might or might not result fatally, and that it was yet impossible to tell. The mayor at the conclusion of the hearing decided to hold Herman Ketterer and William Tramp in the sum of $5,000 for their appearance at Court. For sureties, John P. Wacker appeared for Ketterer, and Frank Keicher and J. H. Hespenheide for Tramp.

A Compliment.

Some days since a valuable pair of sleeve buttons were found at the Central Hotel, and as soon as the owner's address could be ascertained, Mr. Barr forwarded them to his late guest. With this note of introduction the following letter will be intelligible:

NORRISTOWN, August 12, 1874.

Proprietor of Central Hotel, Pittsburgh—SIR: Having just returned from my trip, I have not had the opportunity of knowing whether you received my letter or not. So surprised and pleased was I to find my cuffs and buttons at home when I arrived that I take this, my first opportunity, to heartily thank you for forwarding them to me, and I assure you I will be one of the foremost to recommend the "Central," not only for good tables and comfortable rooms but for the honesty of your servants. Believe me to be yours, C. H. H.

Death of an Actress.

Mrs. Tompkins, better known in the dramatic world by the name of Mrs. Brelsford, died recently in Connecticut during a visit to her brother, with whom her daughter was residing. She was well known in this city as a very good soubrette actress, and also played with success many characters in the line of comic old woman. Her affliction was a felon on her finger, which in two days turned into lockjaw and caused her death. She was last engaged at the Walnut street Theater, having performed there three or four consecutive seasons. She was engaged for the ensuing season in Cincinnati, where her daughter was to make her debut on the operatic stage. She had made her home in Philadelphia for many years past. Her husband, who died from the effects of an injury received while bathing, a number of years since, was buried in Allegheny cemetery.

Throwing Up the Sponge.

A venerable old lady, residing in Hardscrabble, read the other day of the coming Collyer-Edwards prize fight, wherein it was incidentally remarked one or the other would throw up the sponge doubtless in less than thirty minutes. The old lady couldn't comprehend this phrase of the prize ring, and finally asked information from her rollicking grandson, who, of course, professed ignorance of everything appertaining to the vulgar sport of prize fighting. After gravely deliberating, he coolly informed his maternal grand parent that according to his best information and belief it was the custom before the commencement of a prize fight for the combatants to swallow a piece of sponge to take up the hemorrage from internal wounds that might be sustained. "You see," said the bright youth, "that the first man who whips the other so hard as to make him throw up his sponge, wins the fight. That settles it, you know." "Law, yes," said the old lady, "If I'd only thought a minute I might have known as much."

Another Oil Fire.

Another alarm of fire was given from box 76, Forty-eighth and Butler streets, soon after noon yesterday, and the Gross and Independence Engine Companies together with Hook and Ladder Company A responded. Both Chief and Assistant Engineers White and Hamill, of the Fire Department, also attended, supposing that the fire at the Standard Oil Works had broken out afresh. It turned out that the fire was at the Liberty Oil Works of Kier & McKee on the Allegheny river bank, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets. A tank containing residuum or light oil to the amount of between one hundred and one hundred and fifty barrels took fire and endangered the whole works which are very extensive. The tank stood near a frame house covering the "agitators," and upon the other side of it were several wooden tanks or vessels. The hose belonging to the firm were attached to the pumping engine, and by this means the fire was prevented from communicating with the building mentioned until the arrival of the firemen. No further loss was sustained than the oil in the tank, and this will not amount to more than about $300, probably. It is believed that the fire caught from a spark from the boiler chimney.

The firemen had long continued laborious work to keep the flames from spreading. The work of some of the companies has been continuous for several days.

The Relief Fund.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The donations to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the late flood have already reached nearly, if not quite, fifty thousand dollars, and yet very little of that money has been paid out to the needy.

Appeals are being made every day for clothing of all kinds, and a generous people are nobly responding to the call. Why not use some of the money to buy clothing for the needy? Why is the money held back, and suffered to accumulate, whilst there is so much need of clothing, to keep the distressed comfortable?

I make this appeal to those having charge of the money pouring in from all directions, to spend some of it, and permit the donations to do the good intended by the donors. A considerable sum was permitted to remain unexpended from the fund raised for the sufferers by the fire of July 4th which should have been paid out and it became a question for discussion as to what should be done with it. Now there is a much larger sum raised and the people are appealed to to send clothing besides, when, if I understand the question, the money should be paid out in any way so as to relieve the immediate wants of the sufferers. I hope there will not be much of this sum permitted to be over until some other calamity should overtake us. You who have charge of this matter, please push things forward and every way to relieve. R.

Relief Subscriptions.

Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous flood continue, and the fund now exceeds $45,000, while the disbursements in cash have only been a little over $8,000. The interment bills amounted to $1,600. Following are the subscriptions handed in yesterday:

AT REAL ESTATE BANK, ALLEGHENY.

S. Lisseberger, $20; collections in the Seventh ward by Wm. Douglass: Wm. Douglass, $10; M. O. Jones, $10; H. H. Gestfuss, $10; cash, $7; J. H. S., $5; Wm. Geist, $2; M. W. Barnhill, $5; Geo. Weaver, $5; S. R. Niebaum, $10; Jos. Ross, $25; Cash, A. J. L., $10; Cash, A. M., $5; H. Bovard, $5; Miss McCling, $2; Ellen Barton, $2; Dr. Hopper, $5; R. M. Snodgrass, $5; Lide Snodgrass, $5; cash, H. Eichler, $10; H. R. Barnes, $5; A. Reismeyer, $5; Henry Smith, $50; Mrs. Neimore, $5; Mrs. M. Ralston, $5; G. F. Bauer, $5; Cash, $2; Dithridge & Co., $25. Total, $290. Total for this ward, $1,094.

EIGHTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

By Wm. Zehnder and Henry Nesmith.

Wm. Zehnder, $5; J. F. Augury, $10; Jno. Schoeffel, $5; M. Sechelman, $5; Jasper Welles, $1; Jacob Frantz, 50 cents; employees McNeill, Dean & Co.'s saw mills, as follows: H. Volbrigh, $20; James Jamison, $5; John Wilson, $5; H. M. McNeill, $5; David Murray, $5; Jas. Ross, $2 25; A. Jamison, $2; Jno. Kredel, $1; Wm. Reed, $2; E. Wright, 50 cents; James Marlatt, $1; Jos. Caskey, $2; Adam Fischer, $5; Jno. Dixon, $3; John McNeill, $2 25; William Saint, $5; Jas. Wilson, $2; J. Enterman, $2; employees Williams & Co.'s saw mills, $15; cash, $2; cash, $1; Andrew McRoberts, $10; T. Tesh, $5; Geo. Tesh, $5; D. Lutz, $2; S. Wentley, $2; F. Stoops, $2; H. Oneclaer, $2; R. Mietersgill, $2; Jno. Mosser, $5; Sam. K. McCullen, $1; John Spendler, $1 25; Geo. Wilcox, $2; John Wilcox, $2; L. Noll, $1; L. Hasse, $1; H. Noll, $1; P. C. Bohlen, $5; Chas. Sankers, $2; Jos. Bier, 50c; Rose Geshwind, $2

Collected by Fischer and Groetzinger—Mrs. Tunnious, $1; James Tunnious, $1; Robert Krehenlulel, 50c; Hartze, Wiley & Co., $100; Cash, $2.

The Firss Presbyterian church, South Side, Rev. G. H. Humphreys, contributed through collectors of the Twenty-eighth ward, $19 77.

THE FIRE AT FAIRVIEW.

The Loss and Insurance.

The loss at the Fairview Oil Works, on the line of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, on Wednesday, was greater than we reported yesterday. The tank destroyed contained over twenty thousand barrels of oil, and the warehouse with some twelve thousand empty barrels, was also burned, together with a barge moored at the river containing empty barrels. The West Penn road was also considerably damaged and trains have been delayed in consequence. The loss to Dr. Arnold Hertz, owner of the refinery, will approach $50,000. He has insurance as follows:

Orient, Hartford	$1,300
Ætna, New York	1,300
Peoples', Pittsburgh	2,700
Citizens', Newark	1,500
Franklin, Wheeling	3,000
National, Philadelphia	1,500
German, Erie	3,000
Hoffman, New York	1,000
Franklin, Indianapolis	5,000
City, of Pittsburgh	5,800
Merchants and Manufacturers'	5,000
O. & O., of Phœnix, New York	2,500
Fireman's Fund, California	3,500
Armenia, Pittsburgh	1,750
St. Paul's, Minnesota	875
Ætna, of Hartford	3,500
Commercial Union, London	2,000
Allegheny, of Pittsburgh	5,000
Total	$50,200

The City Insurance Company had reinsured $2,000 of the risk, and consequently is loser to the amount of $3,800 only.

The Best Flours on the Market are the
Pearl Steam Mills Two Star,
and
Pittsburgh City Mills Choice Amber,
made from Kentucky and Tennessee white and winter wheats, by
MARSHALL, KENNEDY & CO.
Quality and weight of each barrel (196 lbs) and sacks (49 lbs), strictly guaranteed.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

The Investigation as to Over Estimates.

A Most Interesting Session of the Sub-Committee.

CHARGES AND COUNTER CHARGES.

Over Estimates ---- Alleged Fraud, Blackmailing and Incompetency--Statements of Civil Engineer-Kennedy, Assistant Engineer Shields and Mayor-Elect McCarthy.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges of Howard & Son, contractors, against Assistant Civil Engineer Shields, reassembled yesterday evening, Mr. W. C. Brown in the chair.

Mr. Shields was examined further upon the bill of the contractors for extras, and he reiterated the statement that the bill did not show whether the account was for work inside or outside the contract; he had allowed $100 on the estimate for removing from the middle embankment.

TESTIMONY REGARDING OVER ESTIMATES.

To Mr. Anderson, in answer to a question whether he had anything to add to his statement made at the last meeeting, Mr. Shields arose and said that owing to the fact that Mr. Kennedy had put himself as prosecutor against witness he would have something more to say.

Mr. Shields then proceeded as follows: I therefore do not hesitate to give all the information that occurs to me, and will refer to a memorandum so that there may be no mistake. Feeling that books and papers are not safe in my possession, in view of late occurrences, I desire at this moment to establish the original proof of my statements which follow, and ask each member of the committee to read them. I now solemnly declare that over estimates have been made on Hiland avenue reservoir, dating as far back as October, 1872, and that Mr. Kennedy *knew* that over estimates had been made. While engaged in making my estimate for the month of May, 1874, Mr. Kennedy visited my office and I directed his attention to the fact that solid rock had been largely over estimated in the eastern compartment. He replied, "I know there have been over estimates, but Green straightened them up before he left." A few moments later McClelland and Emil Leow entered my office, and turning to the former, Mr. Kennedy said, "Mac, don't you understand that Green fixed up all the over estimates before he left?" Then addressing Leow, he asked him the same question, and the replies of both were in the affirmative. I will now produce the proofs of the over-estimates that I have referred to. (Estimate of October, 1872, produced; also book of estimates, blotter, from which calculations are made.) "Actual estimate referring to earth excavated to October 1st, 1872, 49,989 yards; allowed extra, 6,000 yards." (this was read from the book by Mr. Shields.)

RECORD OF OVER-ESTIMATES.

To Mr. Harrison. The entry is in the handwriting of Mr. Green.

Mr. Shields, again referring to the book: July 1st, 1873—there was an over-estimate of 4,000 yards of rock; under heading of estimates taken July 31, 1873, for July, is this notation: Have over-estimated to date, to-wit, July 1st, 4,000 cubic yards of rock; August 1st, 600 cubic yards of rock; total rock over-estimated, 4,600 yards, equal to $2,300 00; cut stone over-estimated, $73 25.

Mr. Shields—I read this from the book. Under the heading, "Statement, August 1st, 1873," is this entry. "Also delivered July 1st, 4,000 yards of rock, at 50 cents, to be counted as soiling *in end*." September 1st, 1873, it says: "Total puddle to date 2,248 cubic yards, add 1,000 yards." On the same date 500 yards of rock were added after the total had been computed. On the same date, after the excavation had been computed for both compartments, 3,000 yards were added. Here is a note on the same date under the heading of "Puddle," it says "leaving 1,000 yards over-estimated."

[From questions by Mr. Harrison, it was brought out that this reference was to the same over-estimate before mentioned.]

Witness resumed from book: Under the same date there is a recapitulation again of over-estimates:

Excavations, 2,000 yards, at 30c	$600 00
Puddle, 1,000 yards, at 50c	500 00
Rock, 500 yards, at 50c	250 00
Paving, 75 yards, at $6 00	450 00
Cut stone	339 30
Total	$2,139 30

Under similar heading is summing up of overestimate of rock, making 7,339 yards, while the actual estimate is 3,159 yards. Estimate allowed, 10,489. Statement of November 1st, 1873, there is memorandum of 480 yards of stone delivered, but not placed on slope, at six dollars per yard.

Mr. Shields—This reference to the book is proof of my statement that there were over-estimates on Hiland avenue reservoir, and there is the book. Again, section 11 of the contract for this reservoir says "that all material classified as solid rock shall be deposited at such point or points on the reservoir grounds as the engineer may direct, and such rock shall belong exclusively to the city, and the contractor shall have no claim thereto."

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF CONTRACT.

In violation of that clause a large proportion, both of the broken stone which has been used and of that which is unused, and on the grounds on Hiland reservoir, has been made from rock which is the property of the city. In this connection I again refer to the fact that on August 1st but 1,740 cubic yards of broken stone were in place on Hiland reservoir, and yet on the first of last May 2,595 cubic yards had been estimated to Howard at his full contract price of $2 per yard. I now charge Mr. Kennedy with being an unfaithful agent of the city in that his acts as Chief Engineer of the Water Works show that he has permitted and sanctioned deliberate violations of the contract made between the city and Howard. And in every case of such violation its operation has been against the interest of the city and in undue favor of the contractor. I also believe from information received that he endeavored to use his influence as Chief Engineer of the water works for the purpose of defrauding the city and in proof I read from my memorandum book. This is a note of information given me May 21, 1874; on that date Mr. Green told me that Kennedy wanted him to change a certain drawing which he had made showing the amount of rock cutting in Hiland reservoir so that it would show one foot more in depth than there actually was. Green said he declined to do so; then Kennedy asked him to destroy the plan before mentioned, and Green took it down town and kept it for a long while. On the same day Green showed me the original plan referred to, but claimed it as his private property.

To Mr. Goldthrope—The book came into my charge when I took possession. As I stated the previous meeting, a drawer in my office was lately broken into and some papers taken. I am responsible for all to the city and therefore wanted these "mems" given now to the committee.

To Mr. Harrison—I will not produce any other witnesses in my behalf. There is one man by whom I could verify my last statement, but I will not bring him into this trouble.

THE CIVIL ENGINEER ON OVER ESTIMATES.

Mr. Kennedy asked leave to be heard, and as with the other witness his statement was reduced to writing, and will be sworn to. He proceeded as follows:

I am not prepared with a written statement but will say that a great portion of these facts are not news to me. Mr. Roberts in his report went over almost the same ground with almost similar results. It was for this reason that I placed Mr. Shield upon that work instead of upon the Herron's Hill reservoir as I was requested to do by members of the committee and others. After Mr. Roberts' report had been published I examined the books from which Mr. Shields, has quoted and found them generally as he has stated. The first item of six thousand cubic yards I authorized Mr. Green to allow, and I want to state here, that I had authority under my position to make the whole of these allowances, but never did in a single instance with the exception I have named and for which I had sufficient cause. I did not state to Mr. Shields that I was afraid that Mr. Green would carry away from the office these books or any other, but I did state to him that I was afraid that Mr. Green might, accidentally or otherwise, overset the lamp and cause the office to be burned. I had full control and full knowledge of these books and their contents, and it was for the purpose of preventing such a casualty that I mentioned the matter to Mr. Shields, as I knew if the books or papers were destroyed, these particular books, it would be impossible to make the final estimates correctly. Shortly after, Colonel Roberts' report had been published, I myself, took Mr. Green to task for the overestimates as shown by Colonel Roberts. I took precaution to have witnesses present, with previous instructions to note down Mr. Green's answers, which they did in writing.

CHARGES OF BLACKMAILING.

The reason I had for this was that from what I had recently heard of Mr. Green's character, and I so stated to them, that I thought he was a dangerous man. I had shortly before that heard through one of Mr. Green's own party, that he had blackmailed Mr. Howard and another gentleman whose name I will not mention now, and I did not know but that he might attempt it on me, as he has since done. He came to my house on the day the Water Committee met at the reservoir. He told me that Mr. W. C. McCarthy had told him that he would folow me to the grave; that he would ruin my character and that then he would ruin Mr. McClelland's character. Mr. McClelland is engineer at the Brilliant Hill reservoir. He then got a small amount of money from me, and told me that I could d—d well afford to give it to him, as Mr. McCarthy would give him $250 00 to swear his way.

A CONTRACTOR BLACKMAILED.

The information of the blackmailing of Mr. Howard and the other gentleman was given to me by Mr. John Giblin, who came to my house for that special purpose. I afterwards spoke to Mr. Howard with reference to it, and asked him why he had not mentioned the matter to me at the time, and I would have discharged Green. He replied that he was afraid I might not believe him, and then he would be in Mr. Green's power. I was not aware of these facts, with reference to Mr. Green, until after I discharged him. My relations with Mr. Green has never been cordial. He has often complained to different individuals that I would not trust him, and had no confidence in him. My disagreement with Mr. Green reached to such a pitch that I proposed early last spring to dispense with his services, but on the request of a member of the Commission I retained him. I will state that Mr. Shields was placed on the Hiland reservoir by me, and if I had feared anything that he might discover that might be of detriment to me, I would not have placed him there, and if there been anything in those books that I feared, it would have been easy for me to have removed them to my office, or have run the risk of having the office burned down, as was suggested.

To Mr. Brown—I knew of the over-estimates only after they were made, except the one mentioned, the largest one, 6,000 yards. This was deducted from following estimates. Don't know whether the others were deducted.

To Mr. Harrison—It is not customary for Chief Engineers to make the estimate, but to examine them after made.

To Mr. Goldthorpe—The Chief Engineer is responsible that the city gets every yard of work paid for and in the final estimate the whole work be settled correctly.

A DENIAL FROM MAYOR-ELECT M'CARTHY.

Mr. W. C. McCarthy—I desire to speak more directly in reference to the alleged conversation said to have taken place between Mr. Green and Mr. Kennedy here stated by Mr. K. for the first time to my knowledge. The statement in every respect, in general and detail is a fabrication, as I never had and do not now entertain the kind of feeling as indicated by that alleged conversation, either towards Mr. Kennedy or Mr. McClelland. And from what I know of transactions with regard to the water extension business, I believe that statement was made here to-night for an ulterior purpose, and I can readily believe that Mr. Green never made any such statement.

CONVERSATIONS WITH GREEN.

If the committee desire, I will state briefly the subjects of conversation that have at any time transpired between Mr. Green and myself. I have had conversations with Mr. Green in relation to excess of estimates and money paid on Hiland avenue reservoir. I had understood, on what I believed good authority, that while the contract for that reservoir was for puddling 50c per cubic yard, from which should be deducted the price of excavation, 30c per yard, and that instead of so doing, as per contract, the full price of 50 cents per yard was paid and the 30 cents per yard for excavation also. I had also understood that the contract for soiling specified that it should be six inches thick, that instead of being six inches it was made eighteen inches, and that the contract price for soiling was 50 cents per cubic yard, and from which the cost of excavation should have been deducted. I understood that the 30 cents for excavating was not deducted, and that the stone in the reservoir got out of the rock, the rock which was excavated at 50 cents per cubic yard, which by the contract was the property of the city, had been taken possession of in part and used by the contractor and allowed to be estimated in as broken stone; that other portions had been estimated on and paid for as rubble or stone paving; and further, that I had understood the contract required an extra foot of earth to be put upon the inside slopes, and to be then dressed off, for which the contractor was to be allowed 30 cents per cubic yard for dressing off, and which extra foot it was alleged had not been put on, but for which he had been paid the same as if it had. These different allegations form the staple of the conversation between Mr. Green and myself.

This concluded Mr. McCarthy's statement.

FURTHER FROM THE CIVIL ENGINEER.

Mr. Kennedy made the following statement in answer to Mr. McCarthy: I did allow fifty cents per cubic yard for all soiling and puddling on the Brilliant Hill and Hiland avenue reservoirs, in obedience to a written order from the Secretary of the Water Commission, the original of which I have in my possession and a copy of which is now on file in this office. I did allow fifty cents per cubic yard for rock quarried in the reservoirs. I also allowed it, contrary to the specifications, which reserved all material to the city, for the reason that I compelled Mr. Howard to quarry that rock, not allowing him to use powder to blast it, in consequence of danger to the embankments if he did so. This rock so quarried was very dear to him, as anyone will know who is acquainted with quarrying. I will also state that I instructed the engineer on Herron's Hill reservoir to treat his contractors there in the same way with regard to soiling under the same resolution. And if the conditions of the puddle had been the same on the Herron's Hill reservoir, would have had that item the same. I would also state that a considerable proportion of the rock used as broken stone was procured at his own expense by the contractor from the pipe trenches and excavation on Hiland avenue. I also state, to my own knowledge, that the extra foot that was to have been placed in the embankments, and afterwards cut off and removed at excavation price, was actually placed upon the embankments of the entire reservoirs.

A QUESTION OF LIBEL.

Mr. Harrison—Mr. Kennedy, one of the witnesses, has made a broad charge against you.

Mr. Kennedy—Well such a thing as that I can only now deny, and at the same time I give notice that if published I will hold the papers responsible, I will consult my attorney and if there is means of redress I will appeal for it.

Mr. Green now asked that he be heard at the next meeting of the committee. He desired to be heard in answer to Mr. Kennedy. There had been some astonishing revelations made at the meeting and he would have something to say.

The committee now discussed the question as to whether they would proceed or adjourn.

Mr. Green preferred to be heard at another meeting, after he had examined the statements made.

Monday evening next being spoken of for the next meeting, Mr. Howard said that as he was an interested party he would wish another time set, as on that evening the case of Howard vs. the Mechanical Engineer, was to be investigated. (Laughter.) In this case he was also interested, but it had so far turned out a fight between the engineers as to the estimates with which he had nothing to do. He would, however, have some evidence to produce as to Mr. Shields, and believed he would prove he was incompetent.

The committee finally decided to meet again on Monday evening, and adjourned.

ALLEGHENY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Monthly Meeting---The Sufferers by the Late Fire and Flood---Improvements Proposed.

A monthly meeting of Allegheny City Councils was held last evening, when the following business was transacted:

SELECT BRANCH.

Mr. Patterson presented a petition for a sewer on Pine alley. Referred.

Mr. Ackley, a communication from persons burned out on the Fourth of July, asking exonerations from taxes; also a petition for a main sewer on Charles and Taggart streets, and petitions for the erection of lamp posts in various places. Referred.

Mr. Voegtly, a remonstrance against the paving of Orchard alley in the Third ward. Referred.

Mr. McNeill presented the report of the Finance Committee which was published a few days since. The report was received and a resolution accompanying it authorizing the Controller to issue a warrant in favor of Fred. Gwinner for $2,044 was ordered to be paid.

Mr. J. C. Patterson presented the report of the Street Committee. The report sets forth that, owing to the unparalleled destruction of streets and sewers by the flood, the committee have exhausted their resources and ask that a transfer of $10,000 be made from the contingent fund to the street and sewer fund. As it appeared that the contingent fund had collapsed, the request in the shape of a resolution was referred to the Finance Committee, who was expected to devise ways and means to raise money.

A resolution, that brick sewers should be built in lieu of the old stone sewers in the flooded dristict, and at the expense of the city was adopted, the inhabitants having already paid their frontage on the same.

A number of ordinances for opening of streets and construction of sewers, accompanying the report were ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The following ordinances were passed finally: For the grading, paving and curbing of Belmont street, from Rebecca street to Verner's south line; for the grading, paving and curbing of Preble avenue, from Stanton avenue to Greenwood street; for grading, paving and curbing of Pine allay from Refuge street to Cedar alley; for the grading and paving of Short alley from Joint alley to Rebecca street; for the grading, paving and curbing of Franklin street from Irwin avenue to Freemont street. The ordinance for grading, paving and curbing of Beaver avenue from Western avenue to south line of Isaac Reed's property was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the ordinance authorizing the grading, etc., of Belmont street, was referred back for the correction of a clerical error.

Mr. McNeill offered the report of the Water Committe, which was received.

The same gentleman called up the resolution authorizing the laying of water mains on Sarah street from Taggart street to Pasture Lane. After some discussion a vote was taken and the resoution was lost by a vote of nine for and six against.

Mr. McNeill moved to reconsider the vote and refer the resolution back to the committee. Agreed to.

The same gentleman called up the resolution authorizing the placing of fire plugs on Coffee, Ackley, Jefferson, Carroll and Ledlie streets, which passed.

Mr. Voegtly presented the report of the Survey Committee, which was received.

He also called up the ordinance for the opening of Preble avenue, from Strawberry lane to Stanton avenue, which failed to pass.

Also, the opening of Refuge street, from Kerr to Hanover street, which was also lost.

Mr. Voegtly offered an ordinance for the opening of Humbolt street to city line.

After the reception and reference of a number of minor petitions, adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

Petitions presented: For a change of course of the Spring Garden avenue sewer, taking it out of the property of private citizens; granting George Kneiss the right to erect a frame building; ordinance accompanying the same: for a frame carpenter shop on McClure avenue; from property holders on Vinial street, asking a change of four feet, lowering the grade of that thouroughfare—an ordinance accompanied the same: also, a remonstrance against the same; for grading, paving and curbing Charles street; an ordinance accompanied the same; petition and ordinance for a sewer on Fayette street, from Fulton street to Beaver avenue: also, for lateral sewer on Monterey street; for main sewer on Federal street; also petition asking that the width of sidewalks on Orchard street be fixed to eight feet. Referred to the proper committees.

Resolution asking the engineer to prepare a skeleton map of streets in the city, showing sewers and fire plugs, for use of committee, and resolution for gas lamps in Eighth ward, were referred.

ORDINANCES ADOPTED.

The following ordinances were finally passed: Granting John Trasser right to erect a frame paint shop; granting Plymouth congregation the right to erect a frame church; resolution authorizing the erection of gas lamps on Ackley street, East Jefferson, Mannilla and Middle alley and on Gallagher street.

The following ordinances, from Select Council, were then taken up and concurred in: Authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Elm street; authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Kirkpatrick street; allowing the use of cement pipe in sewers; authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Bidwell street; authorizing the opening of Graff street, from Beaver avenue to Brighton road; authorizing the opening of Middle alley, from North avenue to Sansom street. Ordinance authorizing the Engineer to prepare a plan for the widening of East street to a width fifty feet; authorizing the opening of Gerst alley from its present terminus to Mill street; for opening of A street to a width of forty feet, from Davidson street, was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Shoales, Cochran and Roberts.

Warrants were ordered for amounts and under heads as follows:

Salaries	$2,855 00
Fire Department	4,618 24
Streets	6,545 12
Wharves and Landings	1,245 33
Surveys	352 00
Police	3,908 03
Contingent Fund	649 00
Water Works	8,380 49
Gas	112 13
City Property	1,410 05
Markets	14 00
Total	$30,120 33

An ordinance authorizing the erection of frame stables in the flooded districts was read and referred.

Remonstrance against the opening of Vista street in the Third ward was also referred.

Adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson since our last report:

A. B. & W. J. Smythe to Elizabeth Cullen, December 19, 1864; lot in Fifth ward, city; also, lot No. 23 in Ledlie's plan of sub-division in Reserve tract, Allegheny......$5

L. McIntosh to William Edwards, July 10, 1874; one-half of tract of land in Shaler township, containing 34 103 perches, reserving right to coal underlying......$3,650

William Keller to Robert Kennedy, July 26, 1874; lot in East Deer township, 275x50 feet......$950

Robert Leech to Joseph H. Gray, August 8, 1874; two-fifteenths of tract of land in Plum township, containing 188 acres 45 perches......$2,400

Rebecca J. Scott to Joseph H. Gray, August 3, 1874; one-fifteenth of above land......$1,100

Lawrence Noll to Anton Schneiderloechner, August 12, 1874; lot on Grant street, Millvalle, 172x24½ feet......$750

John G. Deatch to Andrew Hergett, May 15, 1874; lot in Chartiers borough, 120x25 feet..$500

Jerome Raum to John H. Sawyer, July 27, 1874; lot on Cherry alley, Etna, 509x124......$1

Robert Paisley to Isaac Garrison, February 28, 1874; lot in Eleventh ward, Allegheny....$5,000

Ike Hill to John A. Thompson, June 1, 1874; land in East Deer township, containing one-half acre......$1,000

Pittsburgh Monumental
Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.
ALEXANDER CASKEY.

The New Colonnade Hotel,
Philadelphia, Pa., is one of the largest hotels in the country.

THE TAXPAYERS.

Meeting of the Executive Committee--Working Committees Proposed--The Business to be Done.

The Executive Committee of the Central Taxpayers' Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Bank of Commerce building, Major William Frew in the chair, with Prof. Andrew Burt as Secretary.

Judge Mellon, from the Business Committee, made a verbal report, stating that it was the intention to appoint a committee to take action relative to the abolition of the perquisites of the Mayor's office, and make the office a salaried one. A committee would also be appointed to examine the water works, and by probing the matter to the bottom expose the looseness that had characterized the business of the late Commission. Another committee would be appointed to determine whether the city was getting its just dues from assessments levied for street improvements made under the Penn avenue act. On this subject he said the Business Committee were not yet fully posted, and would defer a report until a sub-committee had made a rigid investigation. Another committee would be charged with the duty of ascertaining what salaries were paid to the different city officials, as well as the perquisites attached to each officers position. They also intended to appoint a committee to investigate the doings of the City Hall Commission, and an another propose interrogatories to candidates for office.

After some discussion as to the representation from different portions of the city,

Mr. W. G. Johnson moved that a committee be appointed to perfect the roll. Agreed to, and Messrs. Johnson, Norton and Jno. A. Dravo appointed on the committee.

Judge Mellon moved that Prof Burt, W. G. Johnson and R. J. Powers be added to the Committee on Permanent Organization. Agreed to.

Remarks were made by Mr. George S. Finley, Captain Ward and Judge Mellon, after which Mr. James Kelly was called upon. Judge Mellon excused Mr. Kelly, stating that he (Mr. K.) feared the position he now occupied in his relations with the city, would render his cooperation and words liable to misconstruction and work injury to the organization. In consequence, he declined taking any active part in the movement, but the Judge assured his auditors that Mr. Kelly sympathized heartily with the organization.

After some remarks from Dr. Keyser, the meeting adjourned until Thursday afternoon next.

MILITARY.

General Order for Fall Inspection.

The following general order has been issued by Adjutant General J. W. Latta:

I. The following times and places are hereby announced for the Fall Inspection:

Third Division, Major General Edwin S. Osborne, September 4th, at West Pittston.

Second Division, Major General William J. Bolton, September 5th, at Easton.

Fifth Division, Major General James A. Beaver, Twelfth Regiment Infantry, September 8th, at Williamsport.

Seventh Division, Major General H. S. Huidekoper, September 12th, at Franklin.

Sixth Division, Major General A. L. Pearson September 14, at Pittsburgh.

Tenth Division, Major General John R. Dobson, September 19, at Paoli.

First Division, Major General Charles M. Prevost, First Brigade, September 21, at Fairmount Park.

Fourth Division, Major General J. K. Sigfried, September 24, at Harrisburg.

Fifth Division, Major General James A. Beaver, Fifth Regiment Infantry and Independent companies, September 29, at Tyrone.

Ninth Division, Major General Harry White, September 30, at Indiana.

Eighth Division, Major General Thomas F. Gallagher, October 1, at Mount Pleasant.

Fifth Division, Major General Charles M. Prevost, Second Brigade, and Fourth Provisional Battalion, October 5th, at Fairmount Park.

Division commanders are directed to order their commands to assemble on the days named at an hour before noon as early as practicable, and to report the hour fixed for assembling, to these headquarters.

II. The following staff appointments are hereby announced: Colonel Joseph F. Tobias, Aid-de-Camp; Colonel Clarrence G. Jackson, Aid-de-Camp; Colonel J. K. Hafley, Aid-de-Camp.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

SUICIDE.

A Man Jumps from a Window.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday afternoon, over the body of a man named Andrew Rice, who during the morning, jumped from an upper story window of the St. Francis Hospital, on Forty-fourth street. Deceased was a tailor, and was somewhat deranged in his mind. He was engaged at work on the second floor of a house on Thirty-fifth street, on Wednesday afternoon, and about the time of the storm, stepped to the window to see the storm, as his companions supposed. He threw himself out, while at the window, and was picked up on the pavement in a very disabled condition. He was taken to the hospital in the afternoon and placed on an upper floor. A nurse was placed in the room to watch him, but during the momentary absence of the nurse, at 2 A. M., to answer a call in another room, he repeated the leap of the previous day, and it resulted fatally, death ensuing about five hours after. A verdict of death from suicide was rendered.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SINCE Monday, the sub-committee of the Relief Committee, Messrs. Dean, Myler and Phillips, have been arduously at work ascertaining for themselves the nature of losses by the flood in the Butchers' Run district.

ON Cliff street, several fences were blown down by the storm on Wednesday afternoon. Three very large trees in front of Mrs. Metcalf's, another in front of the school of the Sisters of Mercy, and one in front of Mr. England's, were also prostrated.

THIEVES entered the dwelling of Mr. J. B. Dunlevy, on Cliff street, Wednesday night. Mr. Dunlevy was awakened about midnight by a sick child, when the thieves no doubt thought they were discovered and made off before they had time to capture anything. The impression is that they concealed themselves in the house during the evening, as the doors were opened from the inside.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* says: Coming West on the mail train Tuesday night was a lady passenger who showed symptoms of derangement of the mind just when the cars reached a point west of Altoona, and in a short time the fact was developed that she was insane. A pass had been furnished her at Philadelphia, for Pittsburgh, and she had been placed on board the train without any person taking charge of her. A number of lady passengers sympathizingly soothed her mental troubles, and we presume her case was looked into upon her arrival at her destination.

A PITTSBURGH urchin soft-soaped a prominent gentleman at East Conemaugh on Wednesday. The boy was selling packages of soap, and was interrogated as to whether he had procured the necessary license to vend his wares. He rather reckoned he had. His interlocutor was confident that he hadn't, and would risk twenty-five cents to back up his assertion. The gentle youth mildly laid a quarter on the desk and remarked "put up or shut up." Put up it was, when the soap peddler pulled forth the necessary permit, and raked in the stamps. It is said that Mr. W. H. Story knows who the gentleman was.

The English Correspondent

of the *American Manufacturer*, in his letter of the 25th ult., gives a very interesting and full review of the iron and hardware trades, as well as the fuel and labor interests. The great variety of information from all the manufacturing centers, with the prices of the London metal market, must be worth more than the subscription price of the *Manufacturer* to any dealer. But this letter is only one of many good things served up weekly for the readers of this valuable journal.

The patient and untiring labor and energy displayed in the management of the *Manufacturer* for the past few years, which has brought it so squarely to the front of class journalism in this country, is deserving of the most liberal support.

Not only in the labors of its able editorial staff and varied correspondence, but also in its superior mechanical execution, its patrons and subscribers must get rich returns for their investment.

Country Merchants

who deal in Drugs, Dyes, Medicines, Paints and Perfumery, will do well to remember that McClarran & McKennan, 85 Market street, are selling the above goods to dealers at exceedingly low prices. Their stock comprises every article in the Drug line sold in country stores, and as this firm have, for a long time, made a specialty of goods for that trade, they are enabled to sell at prices much lower than is usual in the trade. They give special attention to *Fine Indigo, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, &c.* The reputation this house has acquired for selling none other than the pure goods is well known, and gives character to any article obtained there. They are constantly adding to their assortment many novelties, and have special arrangements with importers and manufacturers by which they are immediately supplied with all new goods as fast as they appear, and from this fact their stock and assortment will always be found greater and fresher than is usual elsewhere. Country merchants that consult their interest will certainly call on this firm, examinine their assortment and obtain prices. They will be pleased to wait upon you whether you purchase or not.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—No arrivals or departures. Weather clear and hot.

VICKSBURG, August 13.—Up—City of Vicksburg. Down—Belle of Shreveport and Thompson Dean. Weather hot and clear. River rose 2 inches.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; Kinny, Missouri river; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Commonwealth, New Orleans. Departed—Rob Roy, Keokuk. Weather cloudy, cooler this morning, clear and intensely hot this afternoon. The steamer Victory, of the Northern line, struck a snag in the mouth of the Illinois river at 4 o'clock this morning and sunk in 5 feet of water. No freight damaged. The Rob Roy, which went up this evening, will rise her.

THE heavy storm of Saturday, the disastrous effects of which we yesterday described, it appears was a general storm, but nevertheless a separate one from that which brought us the first rains on Friday afternoon and night. The first storm originated to the eastward of the United States, and rain first began falling in Maine Thursday night, the storm reaching us on Friday, when rain began falling in the afternoon. This rainfall extended some distance inland, and, although copious, was nothing like the deluge which succeeded it. The latter originated to the southwestward of us, and, coming north, broke with full force Saturday night over Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. It passed into New England, but was not so severe there as here; and on Sunday the center of the storm passed into the Atlantic, off the New England coast, and generally clearing weather was announced yesterday all along the coast. The rain which fell was particularly acceptable in the agricultural districts, and it may be regarded as having saved the corn and potato crops in the country around Philadelphia, for both those staples were suffering severely from the drouth. It was also a providential visitor for the milk and butter producers, for the pasture had nearly all been burnt out or devoured, and many farmers were compelled to feed their cattle otherwise than by pasture. It is quite possible that the "dry time" for the summer of 1874 is ended. In South Jersey all the forest fires have been put out, although one or two of them did not yield until Saturday night's deluge came down.—*Philadelphia Ledger, 11th.*

The measure of our Western development may be partly inferred from the fact that a million bushels of wheat were raised this year along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, where three years ago there was scarcely a settler.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Leaving Staunton—Beautiful Scenery—The Land of Mineral Springs—The McCurdy House—The White Sulphur—Location—Ample Grounds—Climate—Largest Hotel in the South—Accommodations—Cottage Life—Quiet Days and Lively Evenings—Courtesies to Strangers—Charges for Board—The Waters—Distinguished Visitors.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Aug. 9, 1874.

If you readers were interested in the preceding letters they will remember that your correspondent closed his last one just as he was leaving Staunton. More than ever is he at a loss to adequately paint in words the wonderful scenery which spreads in increasing grandeur and magnificence as he moves towards the West. It is the commencement of that part of our mountain scenery of which a distinguished English traveler said: "For 160 miles you pass through a gallery of pictures most varied and beautiful—one that will not suffer in comparison with a row along the finest portion of the Rhine." There are literally mountains piled on mountains; not constituting an unbroken line, but hundreds standing out distinct and well defined; separated from their neighbors by deep wooded valleys. And whether seen in the early morning when the first rays of the sun are lifting the silver mist from valley and hillside; or at mid-day, when the hundred crests of varying height are casting deep shadows on the adjacent valleys, and adding to the emotions of grandeur those of beauty, in the mind of the beholder; or in the evening, when the last rays of the sun toy amid the higher peaks and paint the clouds, the scene simply beggars description. One is at a loss which to admire most, the handiwork of Nature, or the triumphs of engineering skill, which enable him to bound the deep ravine and vault the mountain with the same ease and speed as he dashes over the level plain.

We are now fairly in the heart of the springs region. Goshen, Millboro, Covington and Alleghany are among the points from which detours are made to the springs of less note than the White Sulphur, but to which thousands of visitors in the aggregate, flock every summer. One of the watering places, known as the "Variety Springs," is directly on the road. Thirty-five miles from Goshen is the Natural Bridge. From the same point it is nine miles to the Rockbridge and Jordan Alum Springs, eleven to the Rockbridge baths, and twenty-one to Lexington. From Millboro it is ten miles to the Bath Alum, and fifteen to the Warm Springs. The Red Sweet and the Old Sweet, the latter kept in elegant style, are respectively eight and nine miles from Alleghany. From Covington it is fifteen miles to the Healing and eighteen miles to the Hot. Communication is kept up between the different springs, and the stations named, by means of the old fashioned stage coaches. The roads, so far as we could learn, are excellent; and that part of the trip which, in anticipation, is dreaded, becomes to most a positive pleasure. The Old and the New—so far at least as regards modes of travel, are brought into strong contrast. If you have occasion to travel this way, and the train stops for the purpose of allowing passengers to eat, do not fail to call at the McCurdy House, kept by the McCurdy sisters. Your already good appetite, made so by the ride among the mountains, will be whetted by a sight of the snow white table cloths and clean napkins; the savory smell of delicious coffee, and broiled young chicken, well baked wheat bread and equally light and well baked corn bread, with all else that could reasonably be desired. It is an equal pleasure to eat and pay for such a meal.

Another hour's ride after leaving Covington, and we are at last at the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia. This most widely known and popular watering place, south of Masons and Dixon's line, and without a peer, in the estimation of southerners, as a summer resort, is located on Howard creek, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia. It has many natural advantages and attractions, and needs only the healthy competion of half a dozen such hotels as are found at Saratoga, to attract, in the near future, as many thousands as there are now hundreds in attendance. With most commendable foresight the original owner of the Springs purchased eight thousand acres of the adjacent land. As a result, many who would have filled the near hills and valleys with rude huts, and cut away the forests, have been kept out, and the eye rests everywhere on the most enchantingly beautiful scenery, unmarred by the touch of a human hand. There is almost every variety of light and shade, hill and valley, stream and mountain. To the west, distant about one mile are the Greenbrier mountains. Kate's mountain, distant two miles, looms up in the south; while north and east the vision is bounded by the ever grand and always beautiful Alleghanies. The hotel is located in the center of a large lawn, covering fully fifty acres, well shaded and traversed in every direction by nicely kept drives and paths. One of these leading out from the lawn, over a hill covered with a dense growth of small trees, and a part of the distance overlooking a lovely valley, is known as Lover's Walk. Its subdivisions bear the following suggestive names: Lover's Rest, Lover's Leap, Hesitancy, Rejection, Courtship, Maze and Acceptance.

The latitude of the springs is 37½ north, but the climate is modified by the altitude, two thousand feet above the level of the sea. Excessive heat is scarcely known, the thermometer rarely indicating more than 85° F. The usual range is between 60 and 70°, with deliciously cool nights, which insure sweet, refreshing sleep. The large spring, which gives name to the place, has an unvarying temperature of 62°, and yields thirty gallons per minute.

The hotel is four hundred and twelve feet in length, and five stories in height. The counting room, telegraph office, billiard room, news stand, barber shop, sample room, kitchen, &c., are located on the first floor. A very large parlor, and an equally large ball room, separated by a dining room, capable of seating upwards of twelve hundred guests, occupy the whole of the second floor. At the time of the Peabody festival, a few years ago, plates were spread for thirteen hundred and forty-four—the largest number ever accommodated at one time. Should the original intention ever be carried out, the parlor and ball room will be added to the dining hall, and thus give a seating capacity of two thousand. The remaining stories are used as dormitories. Visitors must not expect the accommodations that are furnished at the best class of northern watering places. The buildings are very plainly furnished and sadly out of repair. Their condition, however, is largely due to circumstances, and substantial improvements will doubtless be made at an early day. A company purchased the property in 1858, intending to make improvements befitting its growing reputation and patronage. An architect furnished designs, which are still preserved, for a palatial hotel. Not anticipating the political troubles which followed soon after, they failed to advance sufficient capital, relying upon the yearly profits to liquidate the indebtedness incurred, and make the necessary additions. The rebellion dissipated all these hopes, and thwarted the well-laid plans. Unlooked for, and not always welcome guests filled hotel, cottage and lawn. They bought their own music, and so saved the expense of the excellent band always before and afterwards in attendance, and though they relished the daintiest fare, they never dreamed of receiving, much less of paying a bill. Instead of the anticipated profits there came constant accumulations of interest, until the aggregated indebtedness is now one and a quarter millions. The mortgages will probably be forclosed at an early day, and the property put to sale. The owners are not able to carry out their original plans, and the lessees, Messrs. George L. Peyton & Co., whose occupancy has been limited to a very brief period, have not felt justified in making large outlays in the way of improvements.

A very large proportion of the visitors at Southern Springs live in cottages. At the White Sulphur these cottages extend around the entire lawn. Many of them are private property, but are to revert to the company at the expiration of a given number of years. They are usually built in rows, each row designated by a name, generally, though not always, that of some Southern State. If in quest of a friend, you are liable to be sent as far as Florida or Texas! Beginning at the railroad gate of the inclosure, the rows are named as follows: South Carolina, Texas, Colonnade, Baltimore, Paradise, Louisiana, Alabama, Old Ball Room, Georgia, Florida, Second Virginia, First Virginia, Broadway, Bruce Cottage, and Marsden House. The occupants of these cottages have greater quiet than those in the hotel, but are subject to some disadvantages in wet weather. Just before and after meals, on rainy days, long lines of moving umbrellas may be seen in every direction.

Among the things that impress a Northern visitors is the comparative quiet among the twelve or fifteen hundred guests. The day is spent in a few lazy visits to the springs, or in quiet conversation on the broad verandahs, or under the trees on the lawn. All the vitality seems reserved for the invariable "evening hop." Parlor and ball room are then crowded with gay and richly attired throngs, and rare brilliants reflect the light from every nook and corner.

Nor can we omit reference to the courtesy shown everywhere and on all occasions. A lady traveling without an escort receives every needed attention from conductors and fellow travelers on the cars, and proprietors and fellow guests in the hotels. Nor is it shown in that cold perfunctionary way that almost renders it an offense rather than a pleasure. There is a heartiness about it that makes you forget a thousand petty cases and troubles.

But this letter would be imperfect without a reference to one or two other items. Many will be interested in learning that the charges for monthly guests, during July and August, are $2 85 per day, and for transcient guests $3 per day. During September the charges for monthly guests are $2 per day, and for weekly guests $2 50 per day.

As to the waters, the sable gentleman who serves visitors at the chalybeate spring, will satisfy you that there is nothing in it, and that the amount of benefit derived from it is measured by the development of the imaginative faculty. As to the White Sulphur Spring, there can be no doubt. We can most cordially commend it to all that class of invalids for whom sulphur water is beneficial. While drinking it you will be reminded, if you ever heard the incident, of the man who went on a lecturing tour through the West, at a time when it was not possible for his delighted auditors to get bouquets. He stated that they were so delighted that they brought anything by which they might show their approbation. Some brought baskets full of eggs, and without waiting to carry them up, showered them on him from every quarter. One of them happening to hit his nose, he said he was at once fully convinced it was laid by a very unhealthy hen!

Among the distinguished visitors present are Justice Strong, of Pennsylvania; W. W. Cucoran, of Washington City; Governor Hendricks, of Indiana; Wade Hampton, Jr., Rev. Pinckney, Assistant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland; Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, and others less widely known. The White Sulphur is the favorite resort of many of the most distinguished men in the country, and when contemplated changes are completed we predict for it thousands of visitors each year, not from the South only, but from the North, and East and West as well. I. C. P.

STATE NEWS.

Plenty of chestnuts, this fall.

Blackberries three cents a quart in Harrisburg.

Six giraffes have been added to the Philadelphia Zoological Garden.

Disorderly characters are to be excluded from the capitol grounds at Harrisburg.

Mr. David Leach was drowned in Brady township, Clearfield county, on the 2d inst.

Nicholas Felix, a prominent brewer of Reading, died on the 11th inst., of paralysis.

Samuel Shepler, aged sixty-eight, died suddenly in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, of apoplexy.

George Harper, a boy of six years, was drowned in the canal at Harrisburg on Wednesday.

Williamsport has a citizen who will allow any one to crack walnuts on his head, for a trifling consideration.

A Williamsport horse, aged twenty-five years, has in the last fifteen years hauled 30,000 tons of coal. Give him a rest.

The fish in the Schuylkill at Reading and vicinity are dying rapidly. It is supposed they are poisoned by refuse from the gas works.

A young man named Gaynor is in jail at Bellefonte for cattle stealing. He is not, however, that other young man Gaynor of Tilton-Beecher libel suit fame.

John Shearer, of Philadelphia, failed in business thirty-two years ago, and paid twenty cents on the dollar. He has just paid his creditors the other eighty cents each.

Mr. John Jones, of Williamsport, has sold 6,000 acres of timber land in Tioga county to Wm. Smith, of Osceola, for $365,000, one-half cash, the balance in thirty and ninety days.

The Butler *Citizen* publishes Mrs. Harriet Earhart Monroe's sketch, "A Reminiscence," written for the COMMERCIAL, without giving the proper credit. Not fair treatment.

The trick elephant "Bolivar," quartered for some time past in Williamsport, took a walk through the streets the other day, unattended by his keeper, and created quite a panic.

Andrew G. Groe, aged eighteen, was killed while helping to "break a log landing" in Morris township, Clearfield county, recently. A number of logs broke loose and rolled over him.

A base ball player in Luzerne county on Monday had one of his legs broken and received internal injuries, by coming in collision with the third baseman, while in the act of running for the third base.

The *Cove Echo* establishment, at Martinsburg, Blair county, was sold at sheriff's sale on Monday last. The amount paid for the same was $150, and the purchaser Dr. J. P. Thompson, of Williamsburg.

A brute named Xavier Ringler, of Lock Haven, coaxed a fourteen-year-old girl, daughter of Nicholas Lentz, into his cabinet shop, last week, and there outraged her person. Ringler was arrested and held to bail for trial.

We have received a copy of the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It is a neatly printed, spicy magazine, just the thing for every family. It is published by the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL Printing Company.—*Butler Eagle*.

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is an excellent paper, second to none in the State, and reaching here at noon, should have a large circulation in Lock Haven. Its editorial, commercial and news departments are well sustained.—*Lock Haven Republican*.

During the storm on Friday last the lightning struck and killed two yearlings belonging to R. S. Church, near this town, says the Union City *Advertiser*. There was ten or twelve in the field together, and the lightning took the very best out of the lot.

They arrested a woman in Muncy on Tuesday, having in charge a little boy answering closely the description of Charlie Ross. The woman came to Muncy three days after the abduction of the youngster from Germantown. A photograph of the boy was forwarded to Mr. Ross for identification.

On Sunday morning last Thomas Livezey, a resident of Conshohocken, was found dead in bed. He retired on Saturday evening and on the following morning his wife, on going to his room, found him lying dead in bed. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered that the deceased died of heart disease.

There were two men in Doylestown last week for the purpose of seeing the circus, neither of whom had ever been to a circus, although sixty-five years of age. Both live within sight of Doylestown, and one of them, who has acquired three farms by his thrift and exertion, has never been on a railroad train.

At a recent sale in Zeiglersville, Berks county, a wagon was sold that had been standing long enough in one place to permit a walnut tree about five inches in diameter to grow up through the bed of the wagon, to remove which either the tree or the wagon had to be cut. The old vehicle was looked upon as a great curiosity by those in attendance at the sale. It was sold for $3 50.

The Williamsport *Gazette* man has turned prophet. Hear him: The day will soon come when extensive furnaces will be built and operated in the West Branch Valley. It cannot be otherwise, when we reflect that extensive beds of choice iron ore exist on Muncy creek, Lycoming creek, and at many other points within a few miles of this city. The limestone is here also. All that is required is energy and capital to develop our hidden resources, and cause this beautiful vale to resound with the hum of manufactures to a degree ten fold greater than it now does.

DIED:

BESWICK—At Uniontown, Pa., ALLEN BESWICK, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his residence, on FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HENDERSON—On Wednesday morning, at 5 o'clock, MARY, wife of Dr. Wm. Henderson, in the seventy-second year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, corner Webster and Chatham streets, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, August 14th, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DOUGLASS—On Thursday morning, at 1 o'clock, THOMPSON H. DOUGLASS, in the sixty-eight year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Squirrel Hill, Twenty-second Ward, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. Carriages will leave Devore's, at 8 o'clock.

KLEMAN—On Thursday, August 13th, at 8:45 A. M., PETER KLEMAN, in the forty-third year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, on Penn avenue, SUNDAY, August 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CHARTIERS CEMETERY,
Near Idlewood Station, Pan Handle Railroad, six miles from the city by rail and four miles by the Temperanceville and Mansfield Pike.
Funerals from the city by either Rail or Carriages. Applications for Lots can be made to A. WALKER, Superintendent, at the Cemetery, or at the City Office, 187 Liberty street. J. L. MARSHALL,
4p Secretary and Treasurer.

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